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**MUSCOGIANA**  
**JOURNAL OF THE MUSCOGEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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Book Reviews

Book reviews of both local titles and general genealogical monographs are accepted for inclusion in *Muscogiana*. Reviews should be 350-750 words, and should contain an overview of the work and an analysis on the value of the work to genealogists and other researchers in the region. The editor maintains a list of books for review, which is available on request.

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## MUSCOGIANA

### Journal of the Muscogee Genealogical Society

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**COLUMBUS STATE**  
UNIVERSITY

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## **From the editor's desk**

First on the agenda for this issue is an apology to former Editor Dr. Hugh Rodgers, for misstating his term of service as editor. A member of the editorial board since the inception of the journal, Dr. Rodgers served as Editor from Fall of 1998 until the Fall of 2005. I mistakenly limited his service to four years as Editor, for which I apologize. Thank you Hugh for your many years of tireless service to both the journal and the organization.

The Fall 2006 issue includes three illuminating articles. Louise "Biddy" Barfield Hammett, Grover Barfield Jr., and Paul Hammett, identify residents of the early twentieth century Waverly Terrace neighborhood, a piece which should prove helpful to those researching this particular area of town. Jessica Stephens, a student at Columbus State University, offers a glimpse into the cultural geography of the 600 and 700 blocks of Eight Street. The last article is the first of a three part publication of the diary of Thomas J. Chappell (1851-1910), which documents his life from 1871-1873. Editorial Assistant Sean Norman transcribed the journal, the original of which is located in the Columbus State University Archives. A new addition to the journal is the section "Learning About the Past," which in each issue will focus on an institution or organization which offers resources for the study of Columbus and the Original Muscogee County. The inaugural column by Mike Bunn highlights the Columbus Museum.

In the next issue, look for reviews of recent books published on genealogy and local culture. Information for review prospects can be found inside the cover. For now, I hope you enjoy this issue of *Muscogiana*.

Reagan L. Grimsley

Editor

## **On the cover**

Beacon Avenue home of Louise Calhoun and Grover C. Barfield and children Grover C. Barfield Jr., Catherine Pauline Barfield Smith, and the place of birth of Louise B. "Biddy" Hammett. Courtesy of Louise Hammett.



## Reflections on the Waverly Terrace Neighborhood

By

Louise "Biddy" Barfield Hammett, Grover C. Barfield Jr., and Paul L. Hammett Jr.

The authors initially wanted to compile a list of former residents of the neighborhood of Waverly Terrace for the Waverly Terrace Reunion in the late 1980s. Grover and Biddy Barfield grew up at 2825 Beacon Avenue, the home in which Biddy was born, Sept 18, 1929. During the survey Grover and Biddy recorded comments about people they knew. Where Biddy and Grover were not certain about the persons who resided in a particular home, Biddy and Paul L. Hammett Jr. searched City Directories to supplement their first hand knowledge. Addresses and streets were determined by City Directories. Uneven house numbers are on the west side of the street and even numbers on the east. Dates are from Columbus City Directories and researched by Biddy and Paul L. Hammett Jr.

### Key

\*- Denotes African-American Residence

?- Denotes author's memory of a resident w/out directory verification.

ND - No date

### List of Residents

#### 1516 3rd Avenue

1916 John C. Cook

Secretary and Treasurer of Davis Wholesale Warehouse Company

Wife - Fannie

John C. Cook Jr.

Louise Cook

#### **HAMILTON AVENUE**

#### **Beginning North at 17th Street and Hamilton**

##### 1700 Hamilton

1912 D. M. McCook

##### 1701 Hamilton

1912 E. L. Blalock

1916 Mrs. E. D. Barr

##### 1703 Hamilton

1912 Kate Wilson

1916 Charles Elder



1710 Hamilton

1916 Charles Smith

1712 Hamilton

1916 T. J. Jackson

1714 Hamilton

1916 Susan Newsome

1718 Hamilton

1912 \*William Brodnax

1916 \*William Brodnax

William Brodnax and his brother were interpreters to Creek Indians. They lived in Troup County before the 1827 Land Lottery. They were charter members of First Presbyterian Church of LaGrange, Georgia. After moving to Columbus, they became active in the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus.

1722 Hamilton

1912 Georgia Paving Construction Company (Camp Concrete Company)

1726 Hamilton

1912 \*E. Sims

1916 \*Mattie Walker

1728 Hamilton

1916 \*Addie Mahone

1730 Hamilton

1916 \*George Turner

1732 Hamilton

1916 \*Walter Dozier

1735 Hamilton

1912 Rose Hill Pharmacy

1916 Rose Hill Pharmacy

1744 Hamilton

1912 Thomas Harvey

1916 J. D. Cochran

G. L. Cochran

**Beginning 18th Street and Hamilton North**

1800 Hamilton

1912 L. Cooper

1801 Hamilton

1912 A. D. Randall

1916 Mrs. S. M. Smith

1803 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. M. Gammon

1916 A. C. Jackson

1805 Hamilton

1912 Charles Smith



1916 J. T. Allen  
1807 Hamilton  
 1916 L. G. Howard  
1808 Hamilton  
 1916 \*Carrie Rutherford  
1809 Hamilton  
 1912 C. L. Booth  
 1918 C. L. Booth  
1810 Hamilton  
 1912 \*Lewis Cooper  
 1916 \*Gilbert Green  
1813 Hamilton  
 1912 J. R. Hendley  
 1916 J. R. Hendley  
1814 Hamilton  
 1916 \*James Tanner  
1815 Hamilton  
 1912 A. P. Phelps (Phelts) and Brothers  
 1916 A. P. Phelps (Phelts) and Brothers  
1818 Hamilton  
 1912 James Morgan  
1819 Hamilton  
 1912 J. W. James  
1820 Hamilton  
 1912 \*Gilbert Green  
1821 Hamilton  
 1912 J. R. Randall  
1823 Hamilton  
 1912 J. C. Green  
1823 1/2 Hamilton  
 1912 G. P. Hunter  
1825 Hamilton  
 1912 \*H. Carmack  
1824 Hamilton  
 1912 D. W. Teel  
1826 Hamilton  
 1912 \*E. Freeman  
1827 Hamilton  
 1912 \*E. D. Pridgett  
1829 Hamilton  
 1912 Craig S. Ellison  
1829 1/2 Hamilton  
 1912 Sallie F. Craig



1833 1/2 Hamilton

1912 G. G. Bartee

1835 Hamilton

1912 R. E. Short

**Beginning 19th Street crossing Hamilton North**

At foot of Rose Hill where Craig's Bakery was located.

1903 Hamilton

1912 H. R. Williams

1913 Hamilton

1912 J. A. Williams

1916 J. A. Williams

1915 Hamilton

1912 D. T. Sullenberger<sup>1</sup>

1916 G. H. Smith

1917 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. U. Coleman

1916 William Eugene Page

1919 Hamilton

1912 Rinaldo W. Page (Founder of Columbus Ledger)

1916 Rinaldo W. Page

The following biography is from *A History of Columbus, Georgia, 1828-1928*: "The Pages were allied with Nelsons, Lees, Byrds, and Randolphs of Virginia. He was son of William Byrd and Ann Green Page, grandson of John Randolph and Ann Marie Williamson Page of Harris and Muscogee County, Georgia. John Randolph Page was son of William Byrd and Ann Lee Page, a sister of Henry "Lighthouse Harry" Lee. Rinaldo W. Page married Elizabeth Margaret Burrus, Lee County, Georgia. They had William Eugene, Rinaldo Burrus, James Edmond, Martha Wilene Page Chapman, and Annie Page Ashworth (who grew up with Louise Calhoun Barfield). Mrs. R. W. Page was daughter of James and Martha Putnam Burrus, daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth Wilson Putnam, pioneers of Muscogee County. R. W. Page attended Academy in Opelika, Alabama and in 1886 began as reporter and advocate solicitor for *Columbus Ledger*. In 1888 he purchased an interest in paper, and in 1910 purchased the paper and held ownership through his death in 1920." He was the grandfather of Attorney W. Marion "Butch" Page.<sup>2</sup>

1921 Hamilton

1912 Daniel Armstrong

1916 W. M. Camp

1926 Hamilton

1912 E. L. Blakely

---

<sup>1</sup> See Wynnton Millionaires.

<sup>2</sup> Nancy Telfair, *A History of Columbus, Georgia, 1828-1928*, (Columbus: The Historical Publishing Company, c1929).



1912 J. E. Sharp  
1916 M. L. Comer

1926 Hamilton

1916 B. G. Fink (Fike)

1929 Hamilton

1912 Reuben Chason  
1916 C. W. Thompson

1933 Hamilton

1912 R. B. Whitaker  
1916 J. P. Norman

1938 Hamilton

1916 C. W. Calhoun

1940 Hamilton

1916 E. L. Cook

1946 Hamilton

1912 W. C. Coart  
1916 W. C. Coart

1949 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. M. I. Peabody  
1916 Mrs. M. I. Peabody<sup>3</sup>

1954 Hamilton

1912 W. H. Campbell  
1916 L. T. Jones

**From 20th Street crossing Hamilton North**

Facing 20th Street, at Northeast Corner was Roy Martin Residence.

2001 Hamilton

1912 Mr. M. Brinson  
1916 B. B. Jameson

2003 Hamilton

1912 W. A. Thornton

2007 Hamilton

1912 T. P. Guy  
1916 Mrs. J. Knowles  
B. E. French  
W. R. Marsden

2010 Hamilton

1912 J. A. Cameron  
R. M. Cameron

2011 Hamilton (Later changed to 2019)

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<sup>3</sup>See 2850 Hamilton, Rebecca "Miss Minnie Ree" Smith 2nd husband Cedric Faber's mother was a Peabody.



1912 Charles F. Taliaferro Sr.

1916 Married Effie Malone, daughter of a Fairburn, Georgia doctor. Children: Effie (Lee) T. married E. C. Hadley. She taught kindergarten at Rose Hill School and died at age 88. Had children Sarah (Paul Mansfield); Ernest C. Hadley, Attorney married Doris L. Beaird (Beard/Baird); Mrs. George Sarah (married Worrel Luther Irvin) who had George T. Irvin of Columbus, wife Ann Rainey; Charles F. Taliaferro Jr., Railroad Official, married Edna Tucker. No issue; Emily (Hadley) taught speech. married Chester B. Hadley, Providence Rhode Island, not related to E. C. Hadley Sr. No issue; Alma married Theo McGee, Attorney, who was 1st director of Housing Authority of Columbus and had Emily, Elizabeth, and Dr. Jack McGee; Richard H. Taliaferro, Principal of St. Elmo and Jordan, married Harriet Crawford. They had Sue Taliaferro (Oscar Betts III).<sup>4</sup>

2013 Hamilton

1912 Miss S. E. Kimbell

1916 Miss S. E. Kimbell

A. P. Thomas

2015 Hamilton

1912 Ernst Jungermann

1916 Ernst Jungermann

Miss Kate Jungerman, a noted photographer, received many honors for her photography. Her studio was above Thweat Drugs on Broadway. Her portraits are very much prized.

2016 Hamilton

1912 O. Buchanan, immediate Southeast Corner at 21st Street

2023 Hamilton

B. Hammett knew of two businesses which once occupied this site. Jake Ivey stated Dorrough Pharmacy was located there. A son, Charles Dorrough, went to Rose Hill School with Jake Ivey. Radford Robinson Radio was in building with a pharmacy; later Albright's Grocery; Albright's Florist. Small buildings were built for Albrights, etc. This place on Hamilton may have been the Schomburg home very early, about 1900.

1916 J. D. Baird Company (This may have been a Drug Company.) The Baird family lived further north.

**From 21st Street and Hamilton North**

2100 Hamilton

1912 Herman Stivarius.

1916 Herman Stivarius

Dr. Harry Stivarius said (March 29, 2001) this house was at the corner of 20th Street, where the present Rose Hill Church is located. Asked if he remembered the Miller family being there, he did not. George Irvin, grandson of the Taliaferros grew

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<sup>4</sup>Theo Jackson McGee and Emily M. Peddy, *A Pleasant Journey*, (Columbus, Ga, 1975), 50-51.



up across the street and said he never heard that Stivarius lived here. I cannot understand this address in the directory. Bidley is certain about Hattie Lou Miller's family and my grandfather's home being the only houses from the corner of 20th street, before the new Rose Hill Church was built. Perhaps the Millers were still living in Harris County in 1916, until moving to town and purchasing the house from Stivarius. Only a deed rec. could provide a conclusion. None of this seems correct, because Louise Calhoun married in 1915. She said she had grown up with Hattie Lou Miller. The Miller property in Harris County was around Chipley and at the Southeast foot of Pine Mountain, with access available by way of Gold Mine Road or by Shiloh. There was a tannery at a spring east of Hamilton. The place was located with a Harris County Tax (Land Lot) Map. The late Elizabeth Mizell Akers and her family lived directly behind the Miller home on 20th Street. She was at home on a Sunday morning when Mrs. Miller called her loudly to come over. Mr. Miller had died. Elizabeth Mizell recalled that Mr. Miller had dressed for church and lay down on the bed and died. She was frightened, but had to drive to town and find relatives, who were at church because there was no telephone.

2102 Hamilton Avenue

1912 L. P. Dowdell

1916 Deed Rec.: Ira Calhoun purchased Lot No. 52, Gibson and Gabony Survey. Ira Beno Calhoun married Savannah Pauling Blackmon. They had Louise C. married G.C. Barfield; Lillian M. Calhoun married George W. Doles; Clinton M. "Blondie" Calhoun mar. Dorothy Aldridge; Ira Beno married Germaine Doucet; Cecil O. Calhoun married Helen Constance "Bootsie" Groover of LaGrange, whose father came to LaGrange to work for the father of Paul Hammett Jr.; Jesse Paul Calhoun married Martha Hunt.

1921 Grover C. Barfield, wife Louise C. lived with Ira Calhoun in Calhoun Home.

2103 Hamilton Avenue

1912 Charles Philips

1916 Charles Philips

This house was located directly east of Rose Hill Methodist Church, in the same block. The house was large and two stories, built from river rock. Philips was close kin to Frank Philips. I have beautiful wrought iron brackets from the house that I have used in my garden in my entire married life. Frank Philips stated that Charles Philips had a bath house on the river, where he went to bathe.

2106 Hamilton

1912 Location of the church, then identified in the Directory as Second Baptist Church. It is uncertain when the Directory began to use the identification Rose Hill Baptist. The Peabodys were charter members. I met John Foster Peabody at the church when I was a very small child. A list of charter members from the church or John Laney would provide information for earliest members.

Across the street: Rose Hill Methodist Church Parsonage



## **From 22nd Street crossing Hamilton North**

### 2203 Hamilton

1912 J. B. Scott

1916 Mrs. A. Lockhard

### 2209 Hamilton

1912 M. F. Hood

1916 J. K. McCraney

### 2213 Hamilton

1912 Robert C. Joerg, sister was Suzette Flournoy, mother of Hattie and Gordon Flournoy.<sup>5</sup>

1916 Mrs. Eliza Wood

### 2300 Hamilton

1912 Frank McMurrian

### 2301 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. A. F. Griffith

### 2303 Hamilton

1912 R. H. Willis

1916 T. B. Trulock

## **Hughes Avenue at West Hamilton From 23rd Street at Hamilton North**

### 2310 Hamilton

1912 A. D. Ray

1916 G. W. Peed

### 2312 Hamilton

1916 E. D. Miller

This apparently was the home of Roy Martin's wife. Discovered this address for Edwin Dennis Miller as further typing on the "Street Scape" was completed.

### 2313 Hamilton

1912 C. C. Howard

1916 Richard Howard and Mrs. Kate Ragland

Probably 2313 across Street from 1812 became the location for Sayers Pharmacy plus two small businesses, later a grocery, then a barber shop.

### 2314 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. M. O. Bland

J. W. Dortch

1912 G. K. Hutchins

1914 Mrs. M. O. Bland

1918 Mrs. M. O. Bland

---

<sup>5</sup>See Beacon Avenue.



2215 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. E. P. Reeves

1916 Mrs. E. F. Reaves

2219 Hamilton

1912 P. E. Whittlesey

1916 R. F. Davis

1918 M. W. Baird, who Grover Barfield Jr. and "Bootsie" Calhoun said had a son that died from a terrible death from a rabid dog bite. Cecil "Tubby" Calhoun Sr. had to receive shots. The children were playing on the front lawn of Rose Hill Baptist Church where the incident occurred. (See the Baird Company located on West Hamilton across from Ira Calhoun Home.)

?ND - Mrs. Kate Ragland

2320 Hamilton

1912 G. W. Cannon

1918 G. W. Cannon

Lula Belle Cannon Holmes parents, grandparents of Dot Holmes Thomas Colbert.

2323 Hamilton

1912 Hugh Baird, mayor of Columbus.

1916 Hugh Baird, children: Hugh Jr. died from dog bite, Forest (Executive Archer Hosery Mill), maybe others.

Wilbur Wilkinson

2329 Hamilton

1912 J. T. Florence

2333 Hamilton

1912 K. Haines

1918 Raymond A. Rowe, family of Raymond Rowe who married Sally Kimbrough.

They later moved to Waverly Terrace.<sup>6</sup>

**From 24th Street and Hamilton North**

2402 Hamilton

1912 J. W. Storey

2408 Hamilton

1912 Herbert Monte

G. H. Edwards

2409 Hamilton

1912 Ralph Coleman

2411 Hamilton

1912 L. D. Slaughter

2417 Hamilton

1912 D. C. Herring

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<sup>6</sup>See 10th Avenue.



2418 and 2419 Hamilton

1912 C. W. Pittman

2420 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. L. Sheridan

**From 25th Street and Hamilton North**

2500 Hamilton

1912 L. T. Jones

2501 Hamilton

1912 H. Summerlin

2503 Hamilton

1912 E. E. Lewis

2505 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. N. B. Boyce

2509 Hamilton

1912 J. P. Rivals

2510 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. L. J. Andrews

2511 Hamilton

1912 Charles Renfroe

2514 Hamilton

1912 W. J. Slaughter

2520 Hamilton

1912 M. A. Burns

2524 Hamilton

1912 F. C. Bibbs

2528 Hamilton

1912 H. N. Pendergrass

**From 26th Street and Hamilton North**

2600 Hamilton

1912 T. W. Cumbie

J. T. Thomason

2601 Hamilton

1916 Waverly Pharmacy

2601 1/2 Hamilton

1912 T. C. Hagins (Craig's Bakery family. Mrs. Craig was a Hagins)

2605 Hamilton

1912 Charles Lawrence

2607 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. L. D. Ford



2608 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. E. A. Albright

2614 Hamilton

1912 C. S. Brown

2618 Hamilton

1912 J. K. King

2625 Hamilton

1912 vacant

2629 Hamilton

1912 S. A. Hodge

2631 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. Janie Dally

**Beginning Waverly Terrace Historic District on Hamilton Avenue to the East to Peabody Avenue, North to 30th Street**

2700 Hamilton

1912 B. A. Biggers

2710 Hamilton

Present location of Vance Funeral Chapel.

1912 W. H. Woolfolk

1916 J. Walter Blackmon (Uncle of Louise C. Barfield) and wife Jesse Biggers Blackmon, children: Myrtle Blackmon and Joe Walter Blackmon (married Bright Bickerstaff) and had Betty Bright Blackmon (John Kinnett Jr.) and Joe B. Blackmon (Etta Dykes).

2712 Hamilton

ND - From memory: Graham Johnson

? Graham Johnson residence, children: Virginia (married Dr. Ed. Storey), Graham Johnson Jr., and maybe another daughter.

2714 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. Ida Steward

Mary Smenner

2714 Hamilton

Misses Mertice Terrell (kin to Governor Terrell of Georgia) and Miss(?Gladys) Terrell, Greenville, Georgia originally, had brother, James, who lived in stucco house, west side 11th Avenue, across from Industrial High School. He ran a small store across from Swift Manufacturing Company, on 6th Avenue (children: Gaynelle, James, and, Richard). The house was directly behind the Thomas home on Beacon.

2716 Hamilton

ND - R. O. Perkins, Judge children: R. O. Jr., Dorothy, and Sue.

1940s George W. Doles, wife Lillian Calhoun, son George W. Doles Jr. moved there after selling the old Calhoun House at 2102 to Rose Hill Church for the new sanctuary.



2718 Hamilton

1912 W. J. Ledbetter

2800 Hamilton

John Laney Residence, children: John Jr., William (Bill), Isabel.

2801 Hamilton

1912 B. E. Coleman

2803 Hamilton

1912 L. A. Matthews and sons

2809 Hamilton

1912 Mrs. E. Rosier

2811 Hamilton

1912 G. L. Spear

2813 Hamilton

1912 E. B. Kelly

2821 Hamilton

1912 W. J. Carmack

East Side of Hamilton before Boyce

?ND - Thomas

2830 Hamilton

1912 Frank Boyce Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyce: child, Nelle married Frank C. David (cousin of Louise C. Barfield), who had children Nelle, who married H. Dixon Smith and Robert, who married Virginia DeVane; Harry Boyce and had Berta and Harry Boyce Jr.

(Maybe 2840) Hamilton

?ND - Dr. Tomas Parrish

ND - Beautiful stucco home built for Dr. Tomas Parrish, wife Susan Jane Phillips. Seven children: Ethel Parrish, Zera Parrish Perks, Susan (Sue) Rhoda Bell Parrish (Mrs. L. C. Kyle, Studebaker Dealer), Dorothy Buchard, and Jennie Louise Parrish Smith, the wife of E. Oren Smith and mother of Jennie L. Walker.

2840 Hamilton

1918 J. L. Couch

Reuben Kyle

2850 Hamilton

The first stucco house in Columbus.

1912 Thomas William Smith, architect, originally from Dawson, Georgia (Source granddaughter Jennie Louise Smith Walker), married Jennie Louise Frank and had:  
<sup>1</sup>. Ernest Oren Smith, who married first Jennie Louise Parrish, whose father was Dr. Tomas (sp.) Jackson Parrish (she lived next door in a house that was built between the Smith house and the Frank Boyce House) <sup>2</sup>. Frank Woodfin Smith, married Gertrude Martin. <sup>3</sup>. Thomas William Smith, married Suzette DeLoach from Chipley, Georgia. <sup>4</sup>. Oscar Hurt Smith married Louise Ross, lived in Birmingham had four sons, one set of twins. <sup>5</sup>. Minnie Rebecca Smith (Minnie "Ree") married first Ralph Ziegler, died after five years. She became an important kindergarten teacher in



Columbus. Married second husband Cedric Faber, whose mother was a Peabody. In the mid to late 1930s the house was made into a duplex.

Apartment 1. (See Gordy: Beacon Avenue) James Gordy family, wife Frances Ellison Gordy, a family whom gave name to Elleslie, Georgia: daughter Mary Gordy married James (Jamie) McMurria (McMurria Motor Company, Packard Dealer), Frances Gordy [J. C. (Jim) Wroton], Steve Gordy (West Point Graduate, became member of Virginia Assembly). The family returned to Elleslie to live when her parents became too old to live alone. After they both died the Gordy family moved to Hilton Avenue.

Apartment 2. Mrs. Pauline Putnam, a widow who worked at Kayser-Lillianthal Ladies Apparel, and daughter Anita Putnam. She later remarried, had second daughter and lived in one of the small towns in the Chattahoochee Valley.

1940s Minnie Rebecca "Ree", sister of E. Oren Smith, and contemporary of Louise Calhoun Barfield, moved here with second husband Cedric Errol Faber, whose mother was a Peabody). Mrs. Peabody lived on Broad Street. E. Oren Smith, many years a widow, married widow of Bouchard (mother of Edward). His daughter, Jennie Louise lived with her Aunt Minnie "Ree" and Cedric, (both buried in Peabody plot at Linwood) until Jennie Louise Smith married Walker.

1950s-1960s Smith House was sold to man who developed Waverly Terrace Historic District.

### **From 29th Street North**

#### 2900 Hamilton

1912 L. M. Thweatt

1921 James H. Parks, traveling Salesman, wife Jesse, and daughter Gladys Parks, listed as stenographer at Swift Manufacturing Company, 6th Avenue (unlisted at least one younger son, Richard, who married Marjorie Gregory, daughter of Herbert Gregory and Ruby Hill Gregory).

**29th Street West is not opposite 29th Street East making odd ending addresses further south and 2800 in middle of east block.**

#### Northwest Corner of West 29th Street & Hamilton

One story, old plain plantation style, wooden structure, probably four rooms with shed rooms, razed.

#### 2901 Hamilton

1912 C. P. Overby, married second wife Odessa Calhoun daughter of Otis Jenkins Calhoun, half brother of Ira Calhoun.

#### 2907 Hamilton

Small bungalow, built around WW I, sort of arts and craft style, razed

1912 C. J. Willis

#### 2911 Hamilton

1912 C. E. Walton



1918 Grover C. Barfield, wife Louise Calhoun Barfield, where Grover C. Barfield Jr. was born. House owned by J. Walter Blackmon, and next to Blackmon home was where Grover C. Barfield Jr. was born in 1918. House razed about 1985.

2915 Hamilton

1912 W. C. Pease, Believe this was Will Pease, father of Ida (Scarborough), Porter, and William (Billy).

2921 Hamilton

1912 T. S. Methvin

1918 T. S. Methvin, Bookkeeper at Methvin Hardware at 431 Broad Street. Mrs. Methvin was Director of Glee Club at Columbus High School thru the 1930s. This house was immediately north of J. W. and Jesse Biggers Blackmon home (Myrtle and Joe W.)

2926 Hamilton

1918 Henry R. Sheridan

**From 30th Street and Hamilton North**

3000 Hamilton

1912 J. J. Yarbrough

3001 Hamilton

1912 W. Z. Pickett

Mrs. A. Posado

3004 Hamilton

1912 C. W. Cuddy

3005 Hamilton

1912 W. J. Holden, possibly a manager at Meritas Mill. His daughter married William B. Howard

3009 Hamilton

1912 G. H. Howard

3010 Hamilton

1912 J. H. Williams

3012 Hamilton

1912 B. H. Holland

3014 Hamilton

1912 R. P. Poindexter

**From 31st Street and Hamilton North**

3112 Hamilton

1912 L. L. Gardner

3113 Hamilton

1912 J. G. Owsley



3115 and 3117 Hamilton

1912 E. B. Johnson

**10th Avenue North from 27th Street**

2700 10th Avenue

1912 C. R. Williams

Later the home of Dana Jones, Charles J. Jones, and Buster Jones

2704 10th Avenue (Should be odd no. 2701)

ND - Miss Mary Alice Arnold. She was a math teacher at Columbus High School, and later a principal.

2705 10th Avenue

Chief of Police, George McKinney, as well as wife, and son George Jr.

2709 10th Avenue

George and Frances McKinney, son George Jr.

2714 10th Avenue

Walter French, residence large family

2715 10th Avenue

1912 J. C. Fox. A pro baseball player, father of Sue Mack (married Madden Hatcher) and Jane Fox.

2718 10th Avenue Southeast Corner 10th at 28th

O'Neal, daughter Letty

**Short unnamed Street from East to 11th Avenue**

2801 10th Avenue

1912 S. G. Brannon

2805 10th Avenue

1912 J. S. (Stacy) Jones, children: Mrs. Ray Crawford, Agnes (married Glenn Albright), Martha.

Louie Jones, wife Connie, daughter Edith, and daughter Agnes Albright, married to Glenn Albright.

2806 10th Avenue

Judge Solon and wife Lela Binns Davis, children: Winnie (Ocie Wilson), Alvin, Lela (John Laney Jr.), Sarah (Chap. Kenneth Hamilton).

2807 10th Avenue

Mrs. Ray Crawford, Glenn Albright's aunt. She worked at Martin Furniture. She was the daughter of Stacy Jones, children: Ray Jr. and Edwina. House sold to unknown.

2812 10th Avenue

First Residence: Jessup Residence, children: Ray and Mrs. Guy Dillard, mother of Jane Dillard Knight.

Second Residence: Raymond Rowe family (three generations, Ray Jr. the last).

House sold to unknown.



2821 10th Avenue

Blake Family, Blake Coal Company, children: Ann, Jean, "Buddy".

2839 10th Avenue

1912 Absolem O. Young, wife Mary F. children: Hazel Young, Curtis Young, and Tom O. Young.

The following numbers may have changed in recent years.

2824 10th Avenue

E. E. Thomas Residence, children: two boys and at least two girls, one daughter is Anne. Later the Benjamin Amick family occupied the house. House sold to unknown.

?2841 10th Avenue

Tignor Residence

1912 W. A. Hendricks

Byars Residence

Carter Rosier Residence

Misses Harrison Residence: Daisy, Lila, and Kate, exquisite seamstresses, who sewed for many people all over town.

**10th Avenue crossing 29th Street**

Northwest corner became known as Mangum House - He was in WW II, later the structure became a boarding house.

2900 10th Avenue

George Sr. and Fannie Denson Vernon (family Vernon Alabama Community) Glenn: built house Hamilton and Weems Road plantation sold to George Adams Sr.) children: Will Fred, Marie (Scott), Lillian (Buford King Sr.), Edwin (Trena Vann), George Jr. (Julia) (He later moved to Atlanta, became important mill executive), George remains (2001) living in Atlanta.

?1912 R. H. Barwick

2903 10th Avenue

1912 Mrs. Annie Frazier

G. L. Johnson

2904 10th Avenue

ND - E. D. Glenn. House built for Edwin Glenn, wife Trena Vann Glenn, daughter Sally Glenn (married Grover C. Barfield Jr.). Timber for house was cut by George Glenn Sr. at a plantation later owned by George Adams. The Historic Columbus Foundation moved the house to Weems Road. Later occupied by Hubbard Family. Grady and Fannie Lou West, children: Frances (married Charles Adams, Mobile, Alabama) and Camilla (married first Ralph M. Hinman, divorced; married second Robert Humber), who moved from Beacon Ave., after coming to Columbus about 1934 from Opelika, Alabama. Sold to unknown party.

2906 10th Avenue

1912 E. B. Smith



ND - Slaughter Residence, children: William (Billy), Federal Judge; brother and sister.

2908 10th Avenue

1912 R. B. Patterson

2909 10th Avenue

1912 Fuller Mynatt and Mrs. Rosa Ross

2910 10th Avenue

ND - Dr. James and Mrs. Jesse DeLamar Residence, children: Dedra, Edna (the first female city councilor), Helen, Mrs. Orlo Edwards, and Martha, wife of Ben Slaughter. Mrs. DeLamar's bachelor brother, Howard Mallory, lived with family while her health degenerated. Howard later moved to LaGrange to live with another sister.

2911 10th Avenue

ND - Hines, worked at post office; daughter Mary Frances married Posey, owner of Wynnton Hardware.

2912 10th Avenue

1912 M. Fleming

ND - Dr. and Mrs. James Farley

Residence of Minter, who invented and patented several machines used in manufacturing of sewer pipe/brick kilns. Developed Dixie Brick Company; Treasurer of South Clay Products. His daughter Winnifred Bradley Minter Moon (Jake Moon), son Jake Moon Jr. House was sold to unknown. Jack Pickard family rented property until 1940. An older relative moved there, Miss Mitt Moon. Jake Moon Jr. family lived there while his father was away WW II. Sold to unknown.

2915 10th Avenue

ND - Linton Carter Family. He was co-owner of Waverly Pharmacy.

2924 10th Avenue

1912 W. H. Manning. Mrs. M. W. Snellings (sister of E. D. Miller) Misses Snellings: Alva, Ross, Kate, Docia, Grace, cousins of Hattie Lou Miller Martin (Roy Sr.) Docia and Grace worked at Kirven's.

ND - Kirkland Residence. He was owner of Hamilton Avenue Grocery corner at Rose: children, Tobe and Dan, both great basketball players, and Mary Charles, organist.

**Beacon Avenue from 27th Street North**

2700 Beacon Avenue

1921 G. W. Pitts

2701 Beacon Avenue

1921 Ernst Gates, contractor

2702 Beacon Avenue

1921 Blanchard L. Brooks

Sanitary Market, Jordan City

?Late 30s Jack Pickard Family moved away when he was 13.

2703 Beacon Avenue

1921 Paul L. Luttrell



Luttrell and Peddy

2704 Beacon Avenue

?ND - Ralph Brady Residence for many years. Family with twins: Dr. Brady and one that died.

2705 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2706 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2707 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2709 Beacon Avenue

1921 Dr. M. (Madison) Pennington wife Nannie, physician 218 Masonic Temple.

2710 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2711 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2713 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2714 Beacon Avenue

1921 Albert C. McMillan, wife Mattie. Hardaway and Cargile, traveling salesman.

2715 Beacon Avenue

1921 Charles E. Bell, Superintendent of Columbus Light Company

2716 Beacon Avenue

1921 Homer H. Hurst. Worked at Banks and Dorrough Pharmacy.

2717 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2718 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2719 Beacon Avenue

1921 Albert S. Brooks, wife Eula. Grocery located at 2201 2nd Avenue

2720 - 2734 Beacon Avenue

Location not found

2735 Beacon Avenue

1921 James L. Redmond, fireman.

**Southeast Corner of Beacon and Park Place the location for Christian Church**

Park Place, a short street, becomes 28th Street terminating at 10th Avenue.

2800 Beacon Avenue

Residence of Carlton Massey, children: Carlton and Bobby.



2803 Beacon Avenue (Northwest corner actually 2801 and 2803 Vacant lot within property.)

ND - Archie Smith Residence rented Walker, daughter Elsie  
c1958 Auten

2802 Beacon Avenue

c1939 Built for Glenn and Agnes Jones Albright

2817 Beacon Avenue

Garrett, William Beech Hardware Company. Residence of the Garrett family.  
Adelaide married Tom Phillips, Harry, Jr., Elise, Patsy married Ed Cooper, daughter Letty, Eleanor.

2818 Beacon Avenue

Emmett and Lottie Doles Storey. He worked at haberdashery either Chancellors, but rather believes it was John K. Harris (She was sister of George W. Doles.) Doles married Lillian Calhoun and was mother of George Doles Jr. Doles piloted on the plane that crashed killing him, Roy Martin, and two more passengers. Doles was first cousin of Charlie Frank Williams. Lillian Calhoun was sister of Louise Calhoun Barfield.

2819 Beacon Avenue (Later changed to 2807)

1921 J. Cohen Higgins, daughters Fannie George and Annie Cohen.

2820 Beacon Avenue

1921 Foy Davidson Thomason, wife Stella, Pou and Thomason.

1930s Became the home of the S. M. Thomas family, children: Edith, Kenneth, Milton, Jean, Summie, Major, and Shirley.

2821 Beacon Avenue

Residence of Rex Hubbard (Hardware)

Later became residence of Frank and Nelle Boyce David, children: Nelle (married H. Dixon Smith Jr.) and Robert (married Virginia DeVane). Frank David was principal of Industrial High School. Judge Robert Elliott ate lunch here everyday when teaching at Industrial High School

2822 Beacon Avenue

J. Q. Davidson, builder unknown. Became home of J. Q. Davidson family and daughter Barbara (Hinkle, lawyer of Atlanta), and Joan was born there. Joan married George Mize of West Point who died. She married John Holder afterwards.

Hagins Residence

1930s S. M. Thomas Residence

2824 Beacon Avenue

1921 Louis Franklin Thomason, salesman, Pou and Thomason. Wh. grocery Emily Loflin (Bill), Louise Crawford (John). This was home of Thomasons who had a couple of daughters, Louise and an older sister.

c1927 Mr. and Mrs. Chestnut. She was a sister of O. T. and Blount Trammell, daughter, Jane. They later moved north of 29th Street on Beacon.

1930s Frazier Family, a large family.

?ND - Stonewall Jackson Residence. This was second marriage for both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. Both had sets of children by former marriages, but no children together.



Relative of Benjamin Harvey Hill and the Oglethorpe family of Meriwether County, Mrs. Jackson was mother of Ben Hill Parham, Dorothy Parham Roberts "Buddy", and another daughter. He was father of Herndon "Rat" Jackson, Pierce, and Harry Jackson.

2825 Beacon Avenue

c1924 Builder, Tippe Peddy, athlete at YMCA.

c1925 Grover C. Barfield, whose family retains the property. Wife Louise Calhoun Barfield: children Grover C. Jr. (married Sarah Frances Glenn, daughter of Edwin and Trena Glenn), Polly (married Ned N. Smith, son of Dixon H. Sr. and Pearl Weathers Smith), Louise (also known by primary name, Biddy), married Paul L. Hammett Jr. of LaGrange. Presently living in Columbus.

2837 Beacon Avenue (Later changed to 2813)

1921 Dr. and Mrs. James W. Clark, children: Jimmy, Margaret who married Chavers. Moved to an apartment on north side of home, after Dr. Clark died, where James Gordy lived until the family moved into the E. Oren Smith house on Hamilton, then later to Ellerslie.

2844 Beacon Avenue (Later changed)

1921 Mrs. M. E. Lind

**Beacon Avenue from 29th Street North**

2900 Beacon Avenue

ND - Chester Brooks Residence, children: Chester Jr., Ralph and Evelyn (married Frank McElvary)

2901 Beacon Avenue

ND - Built by Mr. and Mrs. Noel Murray (relatives of Herbert, Frank, Eleanor, and Mary Boyd.) After their death sold to unknown.

2902 Beacon Avenue

Lindsey Residence. He worked for the railroad. She, a widow of many years, was a relative of Hugh Landrum. House was sold, after Mrs. Lindsey died, to Nolan Dudley and wife Clara Bickerstaff Dudley, children: Louise (married Walter Byrd Jr.), Clara (married Sumpter Blackmon); Nolan "Bud" Dudley Jr.

2903 Beacon Avenue

1921 Hugh Bickerstaff. Do not know who built this home or the date built. There was a servant's cottage at the far rear yard. Later residence for H. Grady West family, and remained their home, until he purchased the Edwin D. Glenn house, located directly behind this house, on 10th Avenue. Tenant was an army couple with small daughter, who lived there during war. Helen Lovin Jackson told Biddy H. (March 28, 2001) that the house was made into a duplex by Stonewall Jackson when he bought the house in 1965. Harry and Helen Lovin Jackson moved in at Christmastime 1945, after Harry returned from WW II. Little Helen (Burgin) was born there, April of 1946. Fred and Dorothy Perkins Thomas, along with their daughter Betty lived on north side of duplex, when Harry and Helen lived there. Sold to unknown party.



2911 Beacon Avenue

1921 H. J. Jones, Probably Hazel Young Jones, sister of Tom O. Young, child of Absolom Young who lived on 10th Street.

ND - Tom O. and Nell Young, relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyce.

ND - Pound family

ND - Comer Alexander family

2912 Beacon Avenue

c1929 Walter Byrd, children: Dupont, Walter Jr., and Joe.

2914 Beacon Avenue

1921 Mrs. M. F. Laney

ND - Residence of O. T. Trammell, school principal. Chestnut, sister of O. E.

Trammell and later H. C. Thomas were occupants. House sold to unknown.

2915 Beacon Avenue

1921 F. G. Cuttle Residence

ND - Family with daughter by name of Marjorie

ND - Woodfin Combs family, formerly lived on lower Beacon.

2916 Beacon Avenue

1921 Jesse W. Martin Residence, Martin Coal Company, Katherine, son William.

2917 Beacon Avenue

Fred G. Storey family: Fred, Nancy, Dr. Edward Storey (married Virginia Johnson), another son. Later Frank McElvery Family and Beacham Family Residence. Frank McElvery Sr. married Wickham (died young), children: Francine, Frank Jr., Billy, Sue.

2919 Beacon Avenue

1921 Dr. James W. Pierce, dentist.

c1927 Judge Mason Stewart, son Dr. Donald Stewart.

?2920 Beacon Avenue

?ND - Bill Pless Family

?ND - Breedlove Family. Residence, children: Francine (married Rollins "Sonny" Aldridge), Ellen, Helen, Billy.

**East Beacon and Rose Hill Street**

2928 Beacon Avenue

ND - Will Fred Glen, wife Doris.

1921 Will Fred Glenn Residence, children: Will Fred and Vernon

2930 Beacon Avenue

1921 Robert and Mary Flournoy Joerg, children: Robert Jr., James, Marguerite, Hedi (son), Mary, and Gordon.

1925 Beacon Avenue

1921 L. C. Slade

Later Cobb family with two daughters, one named Betty.

Later Blake family, children: Jimmy, Ann, Jean, and Wayne Blake.



## **Continuing Some Residences Hamilton North**

At the very end of the street car line.

At about 31st Street on the southeast corner, there was a very large home sitting far back from the avenue.

Further North on the East where 12th Ave. and Hamilton meet was the old Bickerstaff home, out a long driveway from the avenue, although it was visible from the road.

### **Beall (Gunby) – Blackmon House**

Across Manchester Expressway on the Northeast corner, the house was razed. See Blackmon. Built by Beall for daughter who married Gunby. Sold to Grandson of William King Blackmon who married Maria(h) (Martha) Johnson January 30, 1830 (She was an original stockholder of West Point Pepperell. Her brother was first president.) James Clinton Blackmon, born April 3, 1845 in Harris County, Georgia, married Louise Margaret David, February 12, 1867, she died Sept. 9, 1904. He married Effie Bartlett Summerhill 1905. James C. Blackmon died February 11, 1908. Among the many children of J. C. and Louise Margaret David Blackmon were J. Walter Blackmon and Savannah Pauline Blackmon, both born in Harris County. The family moved to "town" and purchased one of the homes built for one of the Beall girls who married Gunby, across from present Beallwood Baptist Church. In this house J. Walter and S. Pauline (Polly) Blackmon grew to adulthood along with their brothers and sisters: S. Pauline (Polly) Blackmon married to Ira B. Calhoun in this home, razed in the last few years.

### **Pemberton House**

The Pemberton House was originally located across the street, according to Louise Calhoun Barfield and other family. It was moved to a place behind the Blackmon house at location of Beallwood Baptist Church.

### **Columbus Roberts House**

Located on West Hamilton, above Beallwood Church, where a large supermarket was constructed, was the home of Columbus Roberts. 1902 he opened a Coca Cola Bottling Company in Columbus. Rather a coincidence that his home was built above the Pemberton home. Columbus Roberts married Fannie Cobb. His children: Mae Holland Roberts (Mrs. T. G. Reeves) and Evelyn (Mrs. J. L. Miller), and Columbus Roberts Jr. Later Columbus Roberts built a small brick home directly north of the Lion House on 3rd Avenue.





Fig. 1. Razed home of Savannah Pauline Blackmon and Ira Beno Calhoun Home, parents of Louise Calhoun Barfield, author of *History of Harris County 1828-1961*, Lillian M. Calhoun Doles, Clinton "Blondie" Calhoun; Ira B. Calhoun, Jr., Cecil O. "Tubby" Calhoun, and Jesse Paul "Skeeter" Calhoun and the grandparents of the Grover C Barfield, Jr., Catherine Pauline "Polly" Barfield Smith and Louise "Biddy" Barfield Hammett. This two story home was located at the site of Rose Hill Baptist Church.

Courtesy of Louise "Biddy" Hammett



Fig. 2. Residence of T. W. Smith  
Courtesy of Columbus State University Archives





Fig. 3. Razed home of Louise Calhoun and Grover C. Barfield and birthplace of Grover C. Barfield, Jr., and was directly across the street from the Oren Smith home.  
Courtesy of Louise "Biddy" Hammett



Fig. 4. Home of Louise Calhoun and Grover C. Barfield and children Grover C. Barfield Jr., Catherine Pauline Barfield Smith, and the place of birth of Louise B. "Biddy" Hammett. This property remains in the family.  
Courtesy of Louise "Biddy" Hammett



# **The Changing Face of Columbus Streets: The 600 and 700 Blocks of Eighth Street as a Cultural Landscape**

By

Jessica Stephens

## **Introduction**

In the late nineteenth-century suburban sprawl drew residents from many city-centers. Citizens were drawn to the new developments on the out-skirts of metropolitan areas, while residential areas became increasingly commercial. In some areas, however, this commercialization gave way to another phase of urban development – urban blight. Property owners attempted to attract commercial development to their urban spaces by providing a “clean slate” for developers. When no developers purchased the land, the owners were left with empty pieces of property and cities were left with entire blocks demolished to await development that never came. This pattern of use transitioning from residential to commercial to near-abandonment is especially apparent on a particular street in Columbus, Georgia. The six hundred and seven hundred blocks of Eighth Street have undergone radical changes in their usage over the past one hundred years; these changes can be attributed to the historical influences of racial and class relationships, religion, and discourses on the appropriate use of space.

## **Theories and Studies of Cultural Landscapes**

Before a discussion of any location as a cultural landscape it is important to establish an understanding of the concept. The concept of “cultural landscape” is notoriously difficult to grasp because it is impossible to limit. A cultural landscape is any space that bears evidence of interaction between humans and the natural world. It may have any number of natural or built features, a multitude of influences, and evidence any level of human input. Groups as diverse as geographers, sociologists, and anthropologists are interested in studying and defining cultural landscapes. These groups discuss and debate the definitions and implications of cultural landscapes, and therefore shape our understanding of this term.

Richard Schein, in his 1997 article, describes landscapes that both direct human activity and are created by human activity – cultural landscapes. He dedicates his research to discerning the many discourses that shape a landscape. Every group that occupies a space – such as commercial developers, home owners, city officials, tourists – has its own agenda and its own use for the land. What each group has to say about how a piece of land should be used is that group’s discourse.



It is the combination and negotiation of these forces that shape the landscape.<sup>1</sup> Other researchers emphasize particular aspects of cultural landscapes. James and Nancy Duncan explore the ways landscape can be used to shape identity and as an exclusionary device. For instance, communities that have strict guidelines for house design and garden upkeep effectively exclude residents not financially able to meet these requirements. In these situations, residents often link their identity to the design and up-keep of their home and housescape (the design of the house and its surrounding area).<sup>2</sup> This exclusion may be used in a broader context when whole communities are deemed unsuitable for inclusion in the certain discourses. For instance, factories or other non-desirable industries are often built in areas whose residents are considered lower class. Authority figures assume that these residents do not care about their communities because of the condition of their housescapes compared to more affluent neighborhoods. Jonathan Kozal suggests that these designs actually encourage the negative behavior associated with undesirable areas. According to Kozal's argument, the use and appearance of space may perpetuate degeneration of "bad" neighborhoods. The undesirable landscape elements, i.e. factories, are forced upon people with no recourse to resist them. The resulting cultural landscape is so destitute and disgusting that "decent" people will not interact with it. Thus the landscape shapes the people even as the people shape the landscape.<sup>3</sup>

Carol Gardner Brooks focuses not on how built space can influence human relationships but on how human relationships can influence individual perceptions of built space and public space. She asserts that gender plays a central role in determining how an individual will perceive and interact with public space. Because women are more vulnerable to physical and verbal attacks in public places, she says that women are more deeply conscious of public spaces as public – accessible to anyone.<sup>4</sup> Joe Feagin makes reference to Brooks's work in his own article studying the unique way African-Americans experience landscapes. In some ways, the affect of race is similar to that of gender; there are certain experiences that only an African-American will have and those experience shape perceptions of the

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<sup>1</sup>Richard Schein, "The place of landscape: A conceptual; framework for interpreting an American scene," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 87, no. 4 (December 1997): 660-680.

<sup>2</sup>James Duncan and Nancy Duncan, *Landscapes of Privilege: The Politics of Aesthetic in an American Suburb* (New York: Routledge, 2004).

<sup>3</sup>Jonathan Kozal, *Savage Inequalities: Children in America's Schools* (New York: Harper Collins, 1991).

<sup>4</sup>Carol Brooks Gardner, "Analyzing Gender in Public Places: Rethinking Goffman's Vision of Everyday Life," *The American Sociologist*. (spring 1989): 42-56.



landscape.<sup>5</sup> Feagin asserts that African-Americans are similarly vulnerable in public spaces because, historically, they have been limited in the amount of support and protection they could expect from governmental agencies.

Another force that clearly shapes the American landscape is ethnicity. When peoples immigrate, they carry unique ideas about how space should be designed and used. Large groups immigrating within a short time span have a tendency to preserve their unique national landscape ideals rather than assimilating to North American standards. The influence of ethnicity on the landscape can be seen in architecture, business signs, street names, and community design.<sup>6</sup> Daniel Arreola investigates some landscape features that can be identified as part of a Hispanic aesthetic. The use of bright colors on the exterior, property separated by a front fence and gate, and religious shrines are not each unique to Hispanic households. Arreola found, however, that when these three traits occur simultaneously and repeatedly within a given area, they indicate a Hispanic ethnicity.<sup>7</sup>

Although the concepts of cultural landscape can be complicated, Paul Goth believes they should also be accessible to people outside the academic community. The aim of his writing is to encourage the appreciation of landscape by people who are not engaged in study or research. He insists that people are largely unaware of the landscapes they interact with daily. We should be equipped with the skills to observe the landscapes we interact with daily and discern what is shaping those landscapes.<sup>8</sup> For example, the Apache people are acutely aware of the importance of landscapes in shaping human activity. Keith Basso studies the way Apache attach meaning to pieces of land so that those areas symbolically represent lessons learned.<sup>9</sup> For them, particular landscapes have a strong effect on a person's emotional development by reminding that person of significant events that occurred at that location. Landscapes are sites of community even when they have significance to individuals and help form both individual and community identity.

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<sup>5</sup>Joe R. Feagin, "The continuing significance of race: Anti-black discrimination in public places," *American Sociological Review* 56 (1991): 101-116.

<sup>6</sup>Michael Conzen, "Ethnicity on the land," in *The Making of the American Landscape*, ed. Michael Conzen (London: Harper Collins, 1990).

<sup>7</sup>Daniel Arreola, "Mexican American housescaping," *Geographical Review* 78 (1998): 299-315.

<sup>8</sup>Paul Groth, "Framework for Cultural Landscape Study," in *Understanding Ordinary Landscapes*, ed. Paul Groth and Todd W. Bressi (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997).

<sup>9</sup>Keith Basso, "Stalking with stories: Names, places and moral narratives among the Western Apache," in *On Nature: Nature, Landscape, and Natural History*, ed. Daniel Halpern (San Francisco: North Point Press, 1987).



Community identity is important because it unifies people who might otherwise be at odds. The sense is so important that some people try to artificially create community identity. Bibb City was an artificial community in the sense that it was established by the Bibb Spinning Mill. The Mill dictated almost every detail of the built environment – the houses, the green spaces, and the public buildings. Mill officials hoped that this uniformity would provide a peaceful retreat for workers and foster a sense of unity. Amanda Rees observes that many factory owners have operated under the philosophy that the design of their factory and its surrounding village can affect the workers positively – a soothing environment will produce calm and contented workers.<sup>10</sup> This approach takes the idea that landscape is tied to identity to the furthest extent as it says that identity can be shaped by landscape rather than expressed through it. The use of mill villages declined from the mid-twentieth century and other patterns of city planning emerged.

Modern city planning received mixed reviews from academics. James Kunstler studies modern city planning and sees little to admire. He believes suburban sprawl has ruined not only the design of our cities but our very moral fiber. Suburban sprawl is a result of the idea that each space should have its own use. For instance, houses, shopping centers, industrial parks, and schools should be separated from each other. Further, the upper classes do not shop, live, work, or go to school in the same places as the lower classes. The separation of space to be used for different purposes and by different classes hinders our ability to interact with people. He supports the ideas of New Urbanism that advocate a return to the city-planning method of pre-World War Two, overturning zoning laws, and making urban environments more pedestrian-friendly.<sup>11</sup> He fails to realize, as Amanda Rees points out, the dangers of viewing the modern methods of land use as all bad and the historical methods as all good.<sup>12</sup>

While the concept of cultural landscapes is continually being defined, there are some common themes through all the research. Human activity influences both the land and the way we use the land. Our ideas about how space should be used deeply impact the way we design and interact with that space. Even individual characteristics, such as gender, class, and ethnicity, can alter the way we view and interact with our surroundings. The changes we make in landscapes can, in turn, change the way we perceive ourselves and others. The power of landscape as an expression of culture is undeniable. That is why debates over land usage can

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<sup>10</sup>Amanda Rees, "Fin-de-Siecle Industrial Utopianism and the Aesthetics of Built Space."

<sup>11</sup>James H. Kunstler, "Home From Nowhere," *Atlantic Monthly* (1996): 43-66.

<sup>12</sup>Amanda Rees, "New Urbanism: Visionary Landscapes in the Twenty-First Century," in *Suburban Sprawl: Culture, Theory, and Politics*, ed. Matthew J. Lindstrom and Hugh Bartling (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc, 2003).



become so heated. Conflicting ideas of how a space should be used amount to conflicting ideas of identity and social values.

### **Situating the 600 and 700 Blocks**

The concepts and forces described above could be used to study any landscape. This study focuses only on one section of two blocks facing Eighth Street (Fig. 1.). These two sections (hereafter referred to as the 600 block and the 700 block, respectively) serve as a cross-section of the sub-culture that formed in this area.<sup>13</sup> In the period between 1900 and 2004 these two blocks transitioned from a residential neighborhood, to a thriving commercial district, to a series of under-used lots.

In 1900, there were twelve structures on these two blocks listed in the city directory. Of these twelve structures, eight were residences of African-Americans (identified as "colored" by a "c" beside their name), one was the residence of a single white woman, two were grocery stores, and one was a church, Holsey Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. Most residents were working-class with jobs that took them outside their neighborhood. They worked as seamstresses, bricklayers, draymen, day laborers, carpenters, and brickmen.<sup>14</sup> Despite being near the city-center of Columbus, this community could almost be viewed as a bedroom community. Residents lived on the 600 and 700 blocks but worked elsewhere. The lack of dining and entertainment facilities also indicates that they went elsewhere to spend their leisure time.

Over the next twenty years, the area saw tremendous growth as a residential neighborhood. The number of residences more than doubled to nineteen residences in 1921. At this point the two blocks also contained one combination grocery and residence, two groceries, and Holsey Chapel.<sup>15</sup> An asterisk printed beside the city directory entries indicated that the resident was African-American or, in the case of businesses, that the business was operated by African-Americans. Eighteen of the residences, the combination grocery and residence, and Holsey Chapel were all

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<sup>13</sup>It is important to note the limited scope of this study. The trends described relevant to the area under study do not necessarily hold true for the remaining sides of the blocks under study. The remaining three sides of the 600 and 700 blocks developed differently than those sides facing Eighth Street. While these differences in development are interesting and valid research topics they do not fall under the purview of this study. Therefore, references to "the blocks" should not be understood to mean the blocks as a whole but, rather, only those portions indicated in Fig. 1.

<sup>14</sup>*Columbus City Directory for 1900* (Charleston: Lucas and Richardson Company, Lithographers and Printers, 1900).

<sup>15</sup>*R.L. Polk and Company's Columbus, Georgia and Phenix City, Alabama City Directory, 1921*, (Birmingham: R.L. Polk and Company, 1921).



printed with an asterisk. Interestingly, the only tenant who owned more than one piece of property was a white grocer who does not seem to have lived in either property he owned on these two blocks. The addition of two grocery stores indicates a growth in the activity of the neighborhood as does the growing number of residences. Most residents still worked outside of the neighborhood as domestic workers, day laborers, porters, and drivers.

The neighborhood grew both in size and in its uses by residents; by 1940, there were twenty-six residences, one drug store, three restaurants, one billiards hall, one vacant lot, the Atlantic Ice and Coal Company, and Holsey Chapel.<sup>16</sup> Thirty of these facilities were identified as African-American including the drug store, two restaurants, the billiards parlor, and Holsey Chapel. The increased number of non-residence buildings may indicate that residents were increasingly finding leisure-time activities in their immediate neighborhood. This increase may also indicate that citizens from other neighborhoods became interested in spending their leisure time in the establishments on the 600 and 700 blocks. This trend toward commercialization continued over the next twenty years.

In 1960, the 600 Block had only five residences but twenty other buildings housing businesses as diverse as billiards parlors, drug stores, liquor stores, watch repair shops, and restaurants.<sup>17</sup> Almost completely commercial, the 600 Block had, at this point, come full circle in sixty years. The establishments on this block were now undoubtedly for the enjoyment of a more extended neighborhood; the dwindling number of residences in the immediate vicinity could not support so many commercial enterprises. The 700 Block was still largely residential with ten residences, two groceries, and Holsey Chapel.<sup>18</sup> This edition of the city directory no longer indicated which residences and business were African-American, no doubt a result of the Civil Rights Movement.

By 1980, the 600 Block no longer contained residential properties. The block housed two grocery stores, one beauty shop, one restaurant, two vacant lots, a taxi company, two bars/lounges, and one ambiguous entertainment facility (the Lil' Fun House). The primary function of this block was no longer residential but commercial. The growing number of commercial facilities in conjunction with the dramatic decrease of residences indicates that the patrons of these commercial

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<sup>16</sup> *Polk's Columbus and Phenix City Directory, 1940*, (Birmingham: R.L. Polk and Company, 1940).

<sup>17</sup> *Polk's Columbus and Phenix City Directory, 1960*, (Richmond: R.L. Polk and Company, 1960).

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*



enterprises came from other neighborhoods. The 700 Block remained largely residential with six residences, four vacant lots, and Holsey Chapel.<sup>19</sup>

The state of these two blocks dramatically changed in the next twenty years. The 600 Block went from housing a variety of commercial and entertainment facilities to having only one building listed in the 2000 city directory. The Restaurant Equipment and Service repair shop is the only building operating on this block in 2000. Similarly, Holsey Chapel was the only building listed on the 700 Block.<sup>20</sup> The blocks had done some rebuilding by May 2004 when the city directory lists the 600 Block as housing Doc's Welding and the Eighth Street Thrift Shop in addition to the Restaurant Equipment and Service shop.<sup>21</sup>

### **The 600 and 700 Blocks as a Cultural Landscape**

Various influences vying for control of this area shaped the landscape. Churches have been a fixture of this landscape since the early twentieth century; residential and commercial interests also spoke out in an effort to shape the landscape. In the past century, one discourse has periodically won out over the others – this is evidenced by the shift in the area from largely residential to commercial to unused and under-used land. This area has typically been used by African-Americans, a fact that has surely shaped its landscape. As Gardner and Feagin suggest, a cultural landscape is not an objective space but is, rather, a system always in negotiation<sup>22</sup>. African-Americans, like women in Gardner's 1989 article, experience and perceive their world in a way different from most because of what they share that others lack; they have experience in public and built spaces that many would not need to consider. These perspectives bring many questions to mind: How did African-American concepts of public and built space impact this area? Why, at certain periods of its history, did certain discourses seem to triumph for control of the landscape?

Holsey Chapel, officially Holsey Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, has occupied its place at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighth Street since 1886. A group of African-American citizens petitioned the Commissioners of Columbus for permission to establish a church in 1884 and were granted a piece of property on Eighth Street. The church was originally Everett Chapel, named after one of those original trustees; the name was changed to Holsey Chapel in 1894 to honor Bishop Lucius H. Holsey who was instrumental in the formation of the Colored Methodist

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<sup>19</sup> *1980 Columbus, Georgia, City Directory*, (Richmond, VA: R.L. Polk and Company, 1980).

<sup>20</sup> *2000 Columbus, Georgia, Polk City Directory*, (Livonia, MI: R.L. Polk and Company, 2000).

<sup>21</sup> *May 2004 Polk City Directory: Columbus, Georgia*, (Livonia, MI: Polk City Directories, 2003).

<sup>22</sup> Gardner; Feagin.



Episcopal Church, the denomination of which Holsey Chapel was a part. Though it has been destroyed by storms and rebuilt, the congregation has continually occupied its place on this corner.<sup>23</sup> In 2006, Holsey Chapel was arguably the only still-vibrant aspect of the landscape. What sustained this church while the surrounding area has undergone such drastic changes? The endurance of Holsey Chapel as a feature of this landscape speaks about its significance. Were it not important it would have been sold when the area was undergoing such tremendous commercial growth or demolished when so many other structures were razed. When this landscape was at its height as a commercial center, the 700 Block maintained a more residential character; the non-residential establishments on the block were stores rather than entertainment facilities. The role of Holsey Chapel in the development of business seems obvious – a bar or night club could not be successful if built beside a church. Consider the make-up of the neighborhood in 1960: the 700 Block contained only three non-residential structures, including Holsey Chapel, while the 600 Block contained twenty non-residential structures.<sup>24</sup> Whether it was intentional or subconscious, the presence of Holsey Chapel, and its significance in this cultural landscape, influenced the development of commercial industry.

The businesses that located in the area, primarily on the 600 Block, created a micro-city of sorts. Grocery stores, drug stores, beauty shops, restaurants, and repair shops virtually eliminated the need for residents to leave the neighborhood. (Residents would have had to leave the area to purchase ready-made clothing or building supplies, but those were not every-day needs.) The entertainment facilities (i.e. night clubs, lounges, restaurants) drew residents from other neighborhoods to the 600 and 700 blocks. In the racially charged environment of the late-twentieth century, segregated entertainment and dining establishments were the norm. An entire neighborhood open to African-Americans would have been a precious commodity. The freedom of being able to walk freely in and out of any establishment in the neighborhood would be justification enough for frequenting an area such as the 600 and 700 blocks.

In 2006, the majority of the 600 Block is occupied by the burnt remains of the Magnolia Grill. The exterior walls of the building remain but the windows, roof, and interior walls were all destroyed by the fire. No effort has been made to demolish or re-use this space. Similarly, the 700 Block sits largely vacant apart from Holsey Chapel. In East St. Louis, Jonathan Kozal observes large portions of the city suffering from under-use. Many buildings of East St. Louis sit empty because

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<sup>23</sup>Historic marker "Holsey Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church," erected by Historic Chattahoochee Commission and Holsey Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, 2004.

<sup>24</sup>*Polk's Columbus and Phenix City Directory, 1960.*



commercial developers are not interested in developing in that community.<sup>25</sup> Similar forces may be at work on the 600 and 700 blocks. This area is often labeled as a "bad" part of town. Despite improvements made to the area in recent years, for example, a new child care facility sits within view of the blocks; many citizens have a vaguely negative concept of this area. From its earliest history, the 600 and 700 blocks have been mostly utilized by African-American citizens. In the earlier part of the century, white property owners often resided in other parts of town rather than living at their properties on the 600 and 700 blocks.<sup>26</sup> Some wealthy African-Americans owned businesses in this area. For instance, the drug store, restaurants, and billiards parlor listed in the 1940 city directory were all owned by African-Americans. Though the residents of the blocks and the people coming to the area for commercial reasons were not less capable of conducting business than white, there was a perception that the neighborhood was "bad" because it was "black." The image of this neighborhood as a "bad black neighborhood" kept wealthy white citizens from residing here. This same image made commercial developers choose other neighborhoods over the 600 and 700 blocks.

Suburban sprawl calls for increasing separation of space according to its usage. Kunstler finds this separation of commercial and residential spaces destructive to the foundations of society.<sup>27</sup> The 600 and 700 blocks are located adjacent to a production center and are practically surrounded by the railroad tracks used to transport goods to and from this center. According to the dictates of sprawl, this production-focused area cannot be highly developed as a commercial or residential area. The new suburban mindset of the mid- to late-twentieth century told citizens that residences and commercial establishments near a production center were not desirable. People, therefore, avoided both commercial and residential properties in this area. Unfortunately for the 600 and 700 blocks, this left vacant lots and empty buildings.

### Conclusion

In the past century, the 600 and 700 blocks of Eighth Street transitioned from residential to commercial to near-abandonment. The causes of these shifts are many and, are often difficult to trace. Theories of cultural landscape explain landscape changes in a variety of ways ranging from the practical to the highly theoretical. Several of these theories are easily applicable to the changes in the 600 and 700 blocks. No one fully explains the changes, however, just as no cultural landscape can be fully explained. The fascination of cultural landscapes is their ambiguity – their existence in negotiation rather than in an objective sense. It is the

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<sup>25</sup>Kozal, 7.

<sup>26</sup>*Polk's Columbus and Phenix City Directory, 1940.*

<sup>27</sup>Kunstler.



negotiation between humans and the natural environment, conflicting groups, and contradictory ideologies that shape landscapes. This is why no two landscapes can ever be identical – the forces that create a cultural landscape are so varied and complex they can never be identically recreated. Study is, therefore, more difficult but infinitely more enjoyable.

The study of the 600 and 700 blocks of Eighth Street highlights many of the cultural forces impacting this landscape. These forces are not restricted to this landscape, however. Researchers have noted the same kinds of discourses impacting landscapes ranging from elite suburban developments to poverty-stricken inner-cities to planned industrial communities. One important lesson of these studies is that no landscape is static or isolated. Every space is constantly influenced by the discourses of groups with conflicting interests. The resolution of these conflicts shapes the landscape which, in turn, shapes our views of the landscape. Becoming aware of these discourses may help us understand our own interaction with our surroundings. In a broader sense, the concept of cultural landscapes can enhance our understanding of both our past and our present. Historical developments, such as those in the 600 and 700 blocks can be illuminated by consideration of cultural landscapes. Changes in our modern landscapes can be examined using the same techniques and understandings. The study of spaces as cultural landscapes provides a unifying concept facilitates interpretation and understanding of diverse environments.

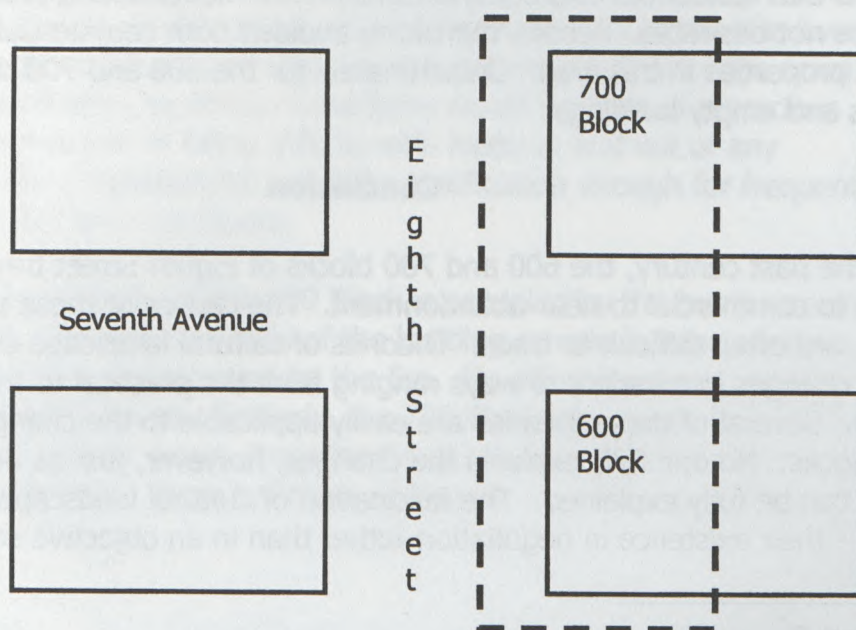


Fig. 1. Area within the box is the area under study.





Fig. 2. 615 8<sup>th</sup> Street on May 29, 1985.

Courtesy of African-American Historic Resources Survey Collection, Columbus State University Archives.



Fig. 3. Holsey Chapel.

Courtesy of Industrial Index Vol. 42, No. 12, Page 46.





Fig. 4. 600 Block 8<sup>th</sup> Street in 2007.

Courtesy of Reagan Grimsley.



## Memorials of a Year: The Last of My Minority

1871-1872

Part One

By

Thomas J. Chappell

Edited by Sean Norman

### *Brief Biography*

Thomas Jefferson Chappell was born on November 29, 1851 in Macon, Georgia to Absolam Harris Chappell and Loretto Rebecca Lamar. His family relocated to Columbus, Georgia in the 1857. In January of 1865 he attended a school run by John Isham where he met Henry R. Goetchius, his lifelong friend and future law partner. Thomas attended the University of Georgia beginning in 1869. He subsequently returned to Columbus in 1870 to study law with some tutelage from his father, a well established lawyer and political figure. It was at this time that he began his brief journal of his life.<sup>1</sup>

In early of 1872 Thomas accepted a job as a surveyor in eastern Alabama. Following his dismissal he returned to Columbus to once again to take up his legal study. His work paid off when in 1873 the bar admitted him and shortly afterward became a Justice of the Peace. Goetchius gained admission to the bar in 1878 and the two opened a law practice in 1880. Goetchius and Chappell became the longest standing firm in Columbus at the time, having lasted thirty years at the time of Thomas's death. He was also a member of the Georgia Bar Association and in the waning years of his life, a member of the G. B. A. Executive Committee. Once Thomas became a well noted attorney he began a career in politics, serving as Journal Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1883 and as a State Representative from 1884 until 1900. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in 1886. In 1900 he was elected as a State Senator from the 24<sup>th</sup> district and served until 1902.

Chappell married Lula Hart Scott in December of 1906. Throughout his life he was a member of numerous groups and organizations including the Shrine, the Creek Tribe of Red Men, and the Masonic Lodge, serving as Eminent Commander of St. Aldemar. He was also a devoted member of the Trinity Episcopal Church. On May 8, 1910 Thomas Chappell died at his home and was interred in Linwood Cemetery.

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<sup>1</sup>Nancy Telfair, *A History of Columbus, Georgia 1828-1928* (Columbus, GA: The Historical Publishing Company, 1929). Loretto Rebecca Lamar Chappell, Biographical Vertical File, Columbus State University Archives.



He left behind his wife, who passed away three years later, no children, and only two of his four siblings, Lucius Henry and Rebecca Dorothy.<sup>2</sup>

The following is the journal of Thomas Jefferson Chappell, which he began in 1871 at the age 20 years old. The journal ends in 1873. This entry represents the first third of the diary. The other two installments will continue in the following issues of *Muscogiana*.

### Libella Part 1

This little book (libella) entitled as above is intended for my personal and private gratification. It occurs to me that in time to come it may be agreeable to review the records of my earlier days, and to know what I once thought, what I once observed, how I was once employed. The keeping of a journal of a whole life "from youth to hoary age" must become and tedious, must flay and finally fail. If then such a project can sustain itself with proper dignity but for a period, what period is better chosen than the last year of ones minority, that connecting link between the theory and the practice of life, that period when life is, by the heated imagination, depicted in its miriads of spheres and phases, at one moment as enthroned in such blissful splendor and magnificence as angels of heaven could scarce aspire to, and now drawn in colors as dismal and forlorn, so pregnant with misery and despair that the imps of hell might shudder to anticipate the doom.

Whether then my level be among the great eminent or among the slow and pleading, or even should I take my easy course amid the paths of mediocrity, still must it be a pleasure to refer back to these memoirs and thus at that future day compare what I am with what I was; the result of such comparison, whether it be for the better or for the worse, the veil of futurity conceals. But easily should an early grave await me and should my soul be prematurely dismembered of its mortal tenement and assume to itself wings and fly into eternity? What then of these prophetic hypotheses, what then of these projected memoranda? To meet such a proposition we can only say that so terminates the dream of life and reecho what the Eastern Sage first thought – All is Vanity.

As to the plan and extensiveness of this work I shall find myself to no rule. Should a day pass by without suggesting anything worthy of record, I shall not rack my brain to create something merely for the book. So if two, three or more days, consecutively, be without interest, I shall not be distressed that they are unrecorded. I am not the book's, but the reverse.

*Wednesday November 29<sup>th</sup>*

Today is my twentieth birthday and the one, on which in accordance with my intention, I begin my journal (if the work merits the name). These two circumstances render the day notable rather than anything of interest that has occurred, for it would be a misapplied epithet to call the above events interesting,

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<sup>2</sup>See Thomas Jefferson Chappell, Vol. 2 p. 217-220 in University of Georgia Centennial Alumni Catalog, [http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/centennialcatalog/pdf/CHAPPELL\\_Thomas\\_Jefferson.pdf](http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/centennialcatalog/pdf/CHAPPELL_Thomas_Jefferson.pdf).



since in my movements at home and abroad and during my walk through the city and suburbs, I have observed that all, friend and stranger, kith and kin appear utterly ignorant of the fact, either of this being the anniversary of my first existence or the day on which I was to write these presents. I did indeed take our short unsuccessful hunt this evening, shooting but once, which resulted in the killing of three blackbirds. Did some writing at the Court House, and watched a short time the proceedings of course, which were dull.

*Thursday November 30<sup>th</sup>*

Thanksgiving Day not much observed; Mrs. Comer gave a party this afternoon; invited the "young ones" of the family, which general term no longer includes any of us.

*Friday December 1<sup>st</sup>*

Paid Doctor Phelps \$15.00, my a/c with him in full. Tested today my natural tendency to in ethereal space without any physical exertion of my own and find that tendency to be counteracted by an attraction the Earth has for me amounting to 107 lbs.

*Saturday December 2<sup>nd</sup>*

Killed a hog, which produced 85 lbs. of edible meat, gross weight probably 100 lbs.

*Sunday, Monday December 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>*

Went to church Sunday; Monday, very cold, at linded court; and studied law very industriously during the week.

*Saturday December 9<sup>th</sup>*

Municipal election today, a good deal of interest and excitement among a certain class, considering party spirit was not brought to bear upon the election. Received a Griffin paper, marked as coming "from the Duke of P. G.", which signature brought to my recollection many pleasant though maybe trivial recollections, which his real initials P. W. M. would doubtless have allowed to escape. Of so great moment are little things, this apparently unessential, difference in signature, Duke of P. G. instead of P. W. M.; Either would recall to my mind that once I saw, and still like and esteem P. W. Martin, either would set my mind musing upon college life, memories of which are ever delightful to me. Yet from the same general scenes from the same characters what vastly different views are depicted to the imaginative memory by the slightest peculiarity in the recalling circumstance, none but the soul that feels them is capable of ascertaining. Poor Peter became disgusted with college on account of defeat in an election. My greatest consolation on being compelled to "quate" when I did is that I was, on that account, never necessitated to vote against either of my very particular friends, who were contestants for the same honorable position, to win; Anniversarian for the



Smithsonian Society. I had the felicity of quietly hearing the news and being glad that John Hardeman was elected and equally sorry that Peter Martin was not elected, perfectly innocent in aiding either to gain the ascendancy of the other.

*Sunday December 10<sup>th</sup>*

Went to church and heard an uncommonly fine sermon "Heaven and Earth shall pass away but my word shall not pass away", the ruling theme being the same that characterises all of the very recent sermons I have heard, to with, an attack on modern philosophy, alias rationalism alias skepticism. Busy much of the day finishing off what I have to read in *Cobb's Statistic Digest*, preparing for a fresh stash some time next week. Up to this date I have read

<i>Blackstone's Commentaries</i>	4 vols.	2060 pp
<i>Sullivan's Lectures</i>	2 vols.	650
<i>Wooddepon's Lectures</i>	3 vols. in 1	787
<i>Kent's Commentaries</i>	4 vols.	2000
<i>Coke upon Littleton</i>	2 vols.	1400
<i>The Code of Georgia</i>	1 vol.	1000
<i>Cobb's New Digest</i>	17 1 vol.	800 8697 pp

With renewed spirit I will enter upon a new course of study. Sed bonum studium incitationis alummes est.

*Tuesday December 12<sup>th</sup>*

Took a short hunt about the neighborhood, killed seven birds, larks and blackbirds, and by mistake one mockingbird, shot one time less than number of birds killed. Tonight attended Mr. Casho's Entertainment; The Vermlogist, illusionist, and professor of the art of necromacy, very fine of its kind.

*Wednesday December 13<sup>th</sup>*

Commenced *Fonblanques Equity American Annotator Laussat*: with a determination on faster and more satisfactory progress. But the numerous drawbacks to all attempts at study at home are beyond the imagination of those who have not attempted it; Especially to me and at my age is it discouraging to be frequently reminded that a more lucrative employment than "studying" would be in better keeping with my circumstances. And but for my knowledge and certainty of the unavoidable and natural effects of these embarrassments long ago would I have done what I have often contemplated, that is give up all the ambitions, which is imbedded in my nature and forsaking my choice profession be content with a livelihood even though a bare livelihood made in any honest however humble way. I have of late however made a resolve a fixed resolve (probably slightly tinctures with spite) to become a lawyer, and to that end accordingly will apply myself. It may be proven that another would a happier choice, but concerning that, videndum.



*Thursday December 14<sup>th</sup>*

Adopted today a rather complex mode of study i.e. referring to Books of Reports on obscure points; and noting the very important ones. Expect to find the method advantageous.

*Friday December 15<sup>th</sup>*

The world with me today, for some days past and I hope for some time to come has been confined to a fire a book and myself, three congenial friends.

*Saturday December 17<sup>th</sup>*

Strayed from church today to hear a Methodist bishop (Wrightman) preach, ordinary good and quite a fervent sermon. He said that modern theological investigation proved that Christ died from the bursting of his heart, that the blood flowed into the pectoral vessels and when pierced with the spear clotted blood flowed. His text was "But we preach Christ crucified"; The above idea was stated incidentally, as to prove the literal truth of Christ's saying "that his life was not taken but he it up" (or to that effect, sed quaere). Went tonight to hear Mr. Hicks, a big-gun of the Methodists, whose reputation is as recent and sudden as it is brilliant; his sermon exhibited a queer mixture of the powerful (not exactly sublime) and the ridiculous which with his pantomimic matrons, renders the whole effect indescribable and his reputation doubtful i.e. in my mind. After service I stood in the vestibule to watch the exit of the multitudinous congregation. I saw many I like to see. Ah I saw her but she not me. I felt as if an angel in our midst had fallen, I felt as if my heart with sentiment had swollen. On a red-headed fellow's arm she hung; oh that I could that red head's neck have wrung. Did you ever wish to be an angel and fly beyond the skies? So did I wish to be beside Raven locks and brightest eyes.

*Wednesday December 20<sup>th</sup>*

Gathered evergreens for the church and carried them down; Read law; Finished 2<sup>nd</sup> vol. of "Jacob Faithful" a novel by Maryath: Played draughts with Ma; Read a sermon to Pa: And am now going to bed. Goodnight!

*Thursday December 21<sup>st</sup>*

Went to see Miss Almarine Cowdery married: quite a congregation present to witness the ceremony. Learned that Court would open five weeks earlier than usual, so that I will have to be admitted that much sooner than I had calculated on: hence the necessity of the greatest haste or rather the hardest study; But of all hard things to do the hardest is to study hard at home. It brings in play all of the self denial and resolution one's nature and that too prompted by necessity as keen the spur must be, very stern must be the necessity.

*Friday December 22<sup>nd</sup>*

Dreamed last night over a piece of wedding cake. Six names. But if present feelings prove anything, the superstition failed in this instance to sustain itself for



why? Because I dreamed of the wrong one. A gloomy day: take remedies tonight for a cold.

*Saturday December 23<sup>d</sup>*

The day too gloomy for good spirits and my heaviness of feeling, resulting from a bad cold, renders me incompetent to steady application and industry.

*Sunday December 24<sup>th</sup>*

Christmas Eve; so testify all of the almanacs consulted on the subject. The result of all my calculations on the matter sets down today as the day usually celebrated as Christmas Eve. But as when you have worked out a problem and find the answer or result greatly less than you anticipated you will begin to distrust the accuracy of the operation, and several reviews are necessary for correction, so I felt obliged to hesitate and mentally reconsider the flight of time and the incontestability of "almanac" veracity ere I could be satisfactorily convinced, or actually realized the truth of the fact, and then unwillingly did my mind take cognizance thereof; But, on recalling the days of yore when in childish innocence I was Santa-Claus' pet. I now bow my head in submission and say it is even so, but oh how changed. Tempores aut ego? Quere.

*Monday December 25<sup>th</sup>*

Alias Christmas Day. Many a poor journalist looks forward to Christmas with feelings of peculiar delight, hoping from the uproar, gayeties, and festivities of the season to catch the inspiration and with electric vigor transmit it from mind to pen from pen to paper; and thus by the beaming scintillations of a day atone for the dull monotony of previous pages. In anticipation of such trials I have given the name of "Memorials of a Year" and not a "Journal" to this work of mine. But if a few lines can be devoted to each day why not a page to the most festive and holy of them all? And if nothing of interest occur still let a page be filled even but with the simple words in Memoriam.

Although I have found the streets less crowded and the general spirit of the place less flurried than on other Christmas days, still all in all it has been a very pleasant one to me. I have kept the day more as a holy day than a holiday, attending church 10 ½ in the morning, Episcopal S. S. Celebration at 4 p.m. and the Presbyterian S. S. Celebration at 6 o'clock p.m.; latter two did tolerably well but fagged before they finished. A good Christmas dinner and eggnog and meeting of many friends in town, together with other things made it a passably pleasant day.

*Tuesday December 26<sup>th</sup>*

Went down this morning to have the horse shod. Shoeing cost \$1.50. Saw and was glad to see Goetchies, comes up to spend the holiday he gave his school. Pedagogering seems the destiny of my college classmates; Hardeman has a school and studies law at the same time. Edg. Simmons has school: many are studying law.



*Wednesday December 27<sup>th</sup>*

Nothing of interest today; went tonight after tea to witness the display of fireworks at Salisbury's park; it was indeed a grand and brilliant display; about \$200 worth of fireworks. Salisbury also gave a party: front yard illuminated: over the gate was placed a large translucent and on it the phrase UNE SALLE was written. Which greatly puzzled the οἱ πολλοί (the people) who construed it in as many ways as there were attempts at construction, "Uncle Salisbury" "Aunt Sallie" etc. And those who were not invited but would like to go, look it to be a foreign expression pregnant with a hint, "not to come unless asked"; While others, happily in invitations, understood them as words of welcome. Wise men, however gradually disseminated throughout the crowd the true force and meaning of the words, much to the satisfaction and ease of many, whose minds cured but ill crush those translations, which were the offsprings of their own geniuses.

*Thursday December 28<sup>th</sup>*

Saw sister off on the train bound for Mrs. Scotts. Rec'd letter and business cards from Jesse Goss, a quondam college companion. Attended preliminary trial of Sayfield, who killed Barrow, Capt. of Police. Testimony tedious, being taken down in writing, heard good speeches from General Benning and Judge Crawford, for defence. The speeches calculated to have bad effect, setting forth bad principles as to justification in cases of homicide.

*Friday December 29<sup>th</sup>*

Went early to hear the investigation of the case of Milton Malone for killing a McDonald. Testimony rare and interesting; Speeches poor. Young lawyers I have always observed asserted too much and argue too little, very feable to say "my opinion thus and so", forgetting the necessity of giving the foundation of their opinion, or the reasons which lead to their conclusions; And fond they are of appealing to the court by name, in the terms "may it please your honor" "If your honor please" etc., which are so handy to fill up a blank in their minds and thus give time to manufacture something to say.

*Saturday December 30<sup>th</sup>*

Last of the Christmas Holidays. I enjoyed the Christmas rather more than the last two or three proceeding, which may not be saying much. However if I do not experience the same happiness on the coming of Christmas that I have in earlier days, yet I certainly do not so heartily regret its departure now as then. So that the pleasure and pain, in the one case, added together, will about equal the indifferences in the other; such is life. Come on '72, I am anxious to see what you will bring forth. Pass on '71; past follies have earned me much. Tempus, fuge!

*Sunday December 31<sup>st</sup>*

On consideration I find that I have done less this past week than I might have done towards progressing my studies; To prevent the recurrence of the same



neglect thereafter I will lay down the following systematic schedule to be observed so far as the duties which fall to my share as a part of a family will admit.

Morning . . . 9 @ 11 = 2 hrs. . . 12 @ 2 = 2 4 hrs.

Afternoon . . . 3 ½ @ 6 ½ = 3 hrs. . . Night 8 @ 11 = 3 hrs. 6 hrs.

10 hrs. for day to be actually engaged in study making fair deductions for attending to the ordinary duties of the lot and the time necessary to relieve and refresh a restless mind by recreation from labor.

January 1 1872

*Sunday January 7<sup>th</sup>*

My schedule has been so pertinaciously carried out this week that little time has been left for general observations: I finished tonight *Fonblanques' Equity*.

*Monday January 8<sup>th</sup>*

Comenced *Powell on Contracts*. Bought 14 ton of coal @ \$8 ½ per ton.

*Thursday January 11<sup>th</sup>*

Sister left today for Opelika, to spend there and thereabouts, part of the winter. Mr. Hunter made us a visit, his first parishional call upon us.

*Friday January 12<sup>th</sup>*

Sent Lucius Henry some French books which he had written for, by Chas. Swift. Met unexpectedly Fitzgerald a college acquaintance. He being from the country I had much news to tell him about the "boys" variously.

*Saturday January 13<sup>th</sup>*

Sent on 25 cents to a Grand Gift enterprise in New York for a "Draw": rather ashamed to acknowledge it; but I philosophized like the side show criers and prize candy sellers, "25 cents neither make, or brake me nor set me up in life". I am to receive a ticket and the prize named on the ticket can be got for a dollar. I offered to be an agent for them if they would hold out good inducements and by proper recommendations and authorized me in narrowing their establishment to be conducted on tona fiste principles: thus giving them a hint to send me a good nickel.

*Sunday January 14<sup>th</sup>*

Went to church in the morning, went to sleep in the evening. And, having kept a late hour for the purpose of finishing 1<sup>st</sup> vol of *Powell on Contracts*, am ready for bed.

*Tuesday January 16<sup>th</sup>*

Finished *Powell on Contracts*.



*Wednesday January 17<sup>th</sup>*

Today I commence a general review in my law studies; taking up first *Blackstone's Commentaries*, the 1<sup>st</sup> vol of which I have commenced. Attended tonight Mrs. Oates Comic Opera, not having been heretofore a patron of comedy I am not prepared nor am I competent to speak of the comparative merit of tonight's performance. But its intrinsic merit, according to my own mind's standard, is not very great; Mrs. Oates herself is certainly a cunning, buxom looking woman, very small but put up tight and round apparently just to order, an excellent actress etc. The acting was very fine the opinion of the public and compare it with mine so as to learn the standard of my own taste. Soon after the close of the opera, as if for the purpose of optimizing the entertainment of the night a Stable, almost contiguous to a dwelling house, caught on fire. I being alone on my way home and ahead of the crowd was the first who saw the fire, but recollecting how near I came once giving a false alarm, (taking a smoke-house to be a house on fire); I dreaded to speak first but someone from far behind first hollered out and I by seconding the alarm had "the horror" of arousing the neighborhood, in which was the fire. The stable burned, the dwelling hastily emptied of beds and babies and other things was saved . . . The bells strike twelve and remind me that it is tomorrow.

*Thursday January 18<sup>th</sup>*

Mr. Pat Perry and his hopeful Ben, took tea and spends the night with us.

*Friday January 19<sup>th</sup>*

Went to town this evening to buy supplies and settle bills, one, among other effects, was to draw from me a most sincere and decided malediction of both general and special application, against merchandising as a trade and merchants, as a class; who some way or other manage to sell me as well as the goods I buy. With few exceptions (e.g. R. & Co. and A.P. & J.) they are a set of swindlers and depend much upon their rascality for profit. Wrote a letter to Turner homeland at Ma's request.

*Saturday January 20<sup>th</sup>*

Received an answer to my letter and order of a week ago (vide supra). My ticket entitled me to "a gold hunting cased watch valued at \$85". Of course I thought I had finally fallen into a stream of good luck and forthwith sent on the ticket and \$100 (and 25 cts for ext) to redeem my watch, feasting my imagination all the while with my unexpected fortune. But a suggestion that they would send me a dime dumb watch appeared to me so wise and true that it immediately drove me from the fairy land, and dispelled my fancy's dream whither inspired thought had borne me. They sent me a circular and in a letter said they would be pleased to have me as their agent and would allow me 25 prct on all amounts. In my answer I made it appear as much possible to their interests to do a good part by me. About one week will set my doubts at rest and show where I stand.



*Tuesday January 23<sup>d</sup>*

We received today a letter from sister, which though not to me was mainly concerning and interesting to me. She had by means of her peculiarity gifted enterprise and presence of mind discovered a very probable opening for me as assistant C. E. Whether I will get the situation is not known. I had mailed this evening a letter of application.

*Thursday January 25<sup>th</sup>*

Snowed very hard and constantly this evening: snow about 1 or 1 ½ inch thick.

*Friday January 26<sup>th</sup>*

Everything looked beautiful in its snowy vestment. The sight of the snow clad housetops fields and forrests is as beautiful as it is rare, in this climate: and did I not see the prudence in checking my muse I would soon be conscious of wading disconsolate in the miry bogs of poesy. So whoa! Calliope. Finished the first volume of *Blackstone*.

*Sunday January 28<sup>th</sup>*

More to overcome self indulgence in my laziness than any other motive, but partly also to prevent mortification or vegetation, with which one state or other my physical inaction and immobility on account of inclement weather threatened me, I was induced to go to church. I dropt into the nearest pew of the nearest church, to with the back pew of St. Paul's church. Mr. Christian, P. E. preached a fervent practical sermon, which though not so chaste, finished, or studied as the written and read sermons to be heard in my own church, still I could not but think that breathed more of the pure unalloyed religion, so touching is the soul and so calculated to produce a religious effect.

*Monday January 29<sup>th</sup>*

Went to the depot for sister; she did not come. Am feeling low and spirited from receiving no letter.

*Tuesday January 30<sup>th</sup>*

Received a letter from Col Jones, very satisfactory, in reply to mine and Pa's. I will bundle up and leave as soon as practicable. I have long since ceased going in ecstasies, but always take things coolly. Ah! Too often have I raised the cup crowned with delicious beverage to my parched and yearning lips, but 'ere the first sip was qualified; it had, even as if by some omnipotent power, glided from my confident grasp and fallen to the ground, irretrievable; So when I am well installed and experience in my business, then it will be sufficient time to say of me habet, habet!



*Thursday February 1<sup>st</sup>*

Finished "John Halifax", by Miss Muloch. Received a letter from Turner Moreland so one by one my letters are answered, one more now (maybe two) will finish the program of expectations. Bought a valise, a pair of Gauntlets, a pair of boots, a pair of blankets etc, rigging myself for service.

*Friday February 2<sup>nd</sup>*

Bought a pair of shoes, much flurried in marking clothes etc. Hope to leave tomorrow. Spent a sociable evening over to Mr. Hughes', whither I was invited. Pretty much a childrens affair; I however found my level by the fireside among some of the less childlike.

*Saturday February 3<sup>d</sup>*

Dadeville, Ala.. A country countysite town of 1200 inhabitants. According to expectancy I left home today at 11:30, an ordinary interesting trip to Opelika thence to Terminus of Sav. Mem. R.R., thence again (four miles) to place, per hack.

*Sunday February 4<sup>th</sup>*

Engineers camp 6 miles and a half from the village of Dadeville is my locality. The first part of the day spend in viewing and interviewing the ville aforesaid. It is certainly an old looking dilapidated looking place, cranksided frames erected on corners of the laid off blocks constitute the dwellings and stores. There are a few fine or rather city-like looking buildings (especially Court House), which rather shows that when first settled people predicted a great place to grow from it. Now indeed, bricks and lumber may be seen about on vacancy spots and sometimes lying by an old tottering house, the express intention being "to build up Dadeville". In several conversation I heard the words "buildings", "Railroad", "Improvement", "Commercial center" etc breathed in the same breath with "Dadeville", as if the approaching R.R. was bringing a new dress, and some condition powders to this shabby dirty place. Reported this evening to Mr. Jno. T. Elmore according to orders, and my first experience in service was my tramp from town to have through the muddiest and nastiest imaginable road. A huge camp fire, a substantial supper and rest on a camp stool are altogether soothing the weary.

*Monday February 5<sup>th</sup>*

In a new character to wit Rodman on the Sav. Mem. R. R. I present myself. After a days experience I decidedly like camp life, and most decidedly the party I am with consisting of seven "white folks", most gentlemanly. Camp consist of a big tent, little tent shelter pavilion table, stools etc in the white's department. Two tents kitchen utensils, grindstone, wagon, mules etc and seven negroes in nigger settlement. All in all doubtless a jolly life.

*Tuesday February 6<sup>th</sup>*

A rainy day: not much work done.



*Thursday February 8<sup>th</sup>*

Col Jones came to camp this evening, the first I had seen of him. He is the chief engineer of the S. & M. R. R. Col B. E. Wells (another lion in the profession) has been in charge of the party for several days as consulting engineer. Mr. Jno. T. Elmore is the chief of the party. He (the last mentioned) known to the party as the Colonel or Mr. Elmore, with respect to Col Wells becomes "John" and the said Mr. or Col Wells is known to Col Jones as simply as "Wells" while Col, Samuel G. Jones, remains all the while to all as Mr. Jones.

*Friday February 9<sup>th</sup>*

One day is in all respects the fore runner of the next, all like, if chronicled would tell of leveling, "Roo-ing" walking in water, over hills and rocks, through fields and forests, coming to camp eating a big supper, chatting over camp fire and going to be to arise to the same labors the next day.

*Wednesday February 14<sup>th</sup>*

St. Valentine's Day. Would have been glad to have sent a valentine. In fact had one all planned out in my mind: but my coming into service, besides drowning my sentimentality renders it quite impracticable in fact impossible to carry such projects into execution.

*Sunday February 18<sup>th</sup>*

Received a letter also two papers from home. My first intelligence from home or the world, in two weeks.

*Tuesday February 20<sup>th</sup>*

At home again, as my blue listifies. To comprehend all a short sketch in chronological order of yesterday, to wit. Monday Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>, will suffice.

As usual we went early to work: our first object being to create an experimental line, leaving the old line at "Goose point" running along "Bank's branch" and then joining in with the old Barnett line: the new projected line cutting off some 2000 ft besides obviating the necessity of several bridges. The aforementioned descriptive localities we admit to be more intelligible to members of our own engineer corps than to the public generally, the peculiar characteristics of each place being such as to give it notoriety only to those who have frequently to find and designate them. Exempli gratia. The first referred to point is so called from a number of defunct geese, whose still feathered remains hang suspended by neck or swing from willow limbs, tradition as cribbing their present position to some roguish Reynard and his crew, who when hoily chased felt behind his stolen prey to give a name to that, which t'would be different otherwise to describe or know than as goose point. The want of time and space warrants me in foregoing the propriety of an apology, which so great a digression seems to demand. But to proceed; in the field we were, armed with our respective implements, myself with a gunny bag swung on me bearing pegs and chop-ax, in my right hand holding the rod, which



gave me the name of Rodman. When thus fairly under way we received notice from our chief (who was then in Dadeville) to collect all the R. R. utensils and furniture and deliver them over to parties in Dadeville: and we ourselves report on the morrow in Opelika for the settlement of our accounts. In other words our chief engineer, Col Jones, had resigned his position and Jno McInhenny, president of road had ordered the whole corps to be disbanded. Oh! The curses I was inclined and am still inclined to utter against the dependency of salaried positions. Oh the spirit of curses that I did and do breathe against the idea of standing in such a relation to any man or corporations of men as that in the midst of the carrying our out of my duties; and without any fault or failing of my own at anytime they may say "go" and I must go even should the abandoning of my profession deprive me of the necessities of life. As a profession I like and feel well fitted for that of engineering. And Geo Volente will soon again be engaged in it. But still it's bitter to be so subservient to the will and caprices of any man or men.

After loading the wagon with bags and baggage we set out for Dadeville, 8 ½ miles distant, taking it of course a foot. Mr. Jones and myself went part of the way along the R. R. line where the grading was going on. We saw the building of a huge wooden frame bridge, to be 76 ft high which is very high for a wooden bridge, and which is doomed to creak and terrify passengers as the locomotive bulges over it. Further on we came to the enormous rock cut where we saw drilling, dragging, and prying open the rock. Each a slow and apparently never ending operation, a sled-constructed concern made of the forks of a large tree, to which two oxen we attached is the vehicle used for moving the rocks away; it is called "the lizard". Also six mules almost stabled at a plow (which sight we saw) was a rare spectacle. The next section from the rock cut on our way to Dadeville was Thornton's works. He makes money by hiring county convict labor worked hard and half clothed and apparently ill fed: his mules, even worse cared for and harder worked than the men, seemed crippled in every limb, and barely got along by falling first one side and then the other and then forwards. I could not but pity the famished and miserable looking criminals as they would hobble about to their work with long iron spikes bound tightly to one leg, and imploringly beg each passer by for tobacco. On the whole it was a most heart-sickening sight. The most consoling spectacle that met my eye was a lifeless mule that lay in lot: man and heart alike could look at that object and behold that rest for which they doubtless yearned,

On to the next, hurriedly pass on, soon  
I heard the sound of waters sweeping,  
Sweeping down the granite walls.  
Sweet and charming t'was to listen  
To the spray of Sheppard's Falls  
A liquid vail of pearly whiteness  
Clothed the ridge's rocky side;  
As the stream, with dazzling brightness,  
Down the steep would gently glide.



The magic emotional effect which the first sight and sound of that peerless lovely little cataract had upon me gradually died away as we approached other objects of interest among which was the "Pile driver", the hammer being 350 lbs in weight drawn up by horses hitched to pullup, and let fall from a height of some 25 ft upon piles 1 1/3 ft square each blow driving them 6 or more inches. In reasonable time Dadeville was reached; my expectations were there raised and encouraged, for a situation in a reorganized corps to be called at some future day. Taking the usual and only route I arrived at home at 12 1/2 o' clock today, to meet surprised, disappointed, anxious faces all eager to know "what made you come home so soon". Shortly, all things got right, except my headache which seems inclined to grow worse.

*Continued in next issue.*





Fig. 1. Chappell Brothers, circa 1890. Left to right: Lucius Henry Chappell, Thomas Jefferson Chappell, Lamar Chappell, Joseph Harris Chappell. Photograph used with permission of the Georgia Archives, Vanishing Georgia Collection, mus138.





Fig. 2. Tombstone of Thomas Chappell

Courtesy of Reagan Grimsley



## **Learning About the Past: The Columbus Museum**

Featured Institution: The Columbus Museum

One of the largest museums in the state of Georgia, The Columbus Museum is unique in that it interprets both American Art and regional history for the public. The centerpiece of the Museum's History Program is *Chattahoochee Legacy*, a spacious permanent installation chronicling the history of the region from earliest human inhabitation to modern times. Due in large part to both this gallery and an active temporary exhibition program, the Museum is the single best place to learn about Chattahoochee Valley history. Its rich collection includes numerous items associated with the people, places, and events that figure prominently in the heritage of the region. A wide variety of educational programs, including specialized tours and lectures, and a gift shop featuring a selection of books on local history make the Museum a favorite stop for those interested in the Chattahoochee Valley's past. Best of all, admission is always FREE.

Current temporary history exhibitions on display are *The Chattahoochee: A River of History* and *Wedding Gowns of a Golden Age: 1885-1930*. *Chattahoochee* details the diverse ways the stream has impacted the development of the lower Chattahoochee Valley for hundreds of years through a wide variety of types of images. *Wedding Gowns* offers a unique look at late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century wedding etiquette and the influence of tradition through a collection of period wedding dresses and related accessories.

Upcoming temporary history exhibitions include:

*Artist for Hire: C.R. Parker and Other Itinerant Artists in Antebellum Columbus*  
March 18 – June 24, 2007

Many decades before Columbus' first galleries and museums opened, traveling artists visited the area to display their work to an intrigued citizenry as well as offer their services. This exhibition will feature portraits by a few of these artists who visited the city in the 1830s and 1840s, including C.R. Parker, Edward L. Mooney, and Edward Troye. It will also offer visitors glimpses at the techniques of the traveling artist and the city of Columbus during the time period. The exhibition will feature the greatest single assemblage of antebellum itinerants' portraits of Columbus citizens since their visits over a century and a half ago. The article, "Artist for Hire: The Legacy of Itinerant Artists in Columbus, Georgia" was included in *Muscogiana* Vol. 17 No. 1.



*A Life in Letters: Lt. Col. Robert A. Hardaway in the Civil War and the New South*  
January 29 – June 29, 2007

A unique partnership with the Columbus State University Archives, this exhibition will draw on a collection of dozens of letters written by Chattahoochee Valley native Robert A. Hardaway (1829-1900) to examine the life and career of one of West Central Georgia and East Central Alabama's most distinguished military, business and educational leaders. The organizer of a battery of artillery for Confederate service at the onset of the Civil War, Hardaway took part in virtually all major engagements of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia during the conflict. His letters home provide a unique prospective of the war, shed light on life in the Columbus area during the conflict, and provide a profoundly personal portrait of himself. Authentic Civil War-era artifacts of the type Hardaway and his command used, such as camp equipment, military accoutrements, and even a rare Whitworth cannon, on loan from the Atlanta History Center, will enhance the display and give it a dynamic, three-dimensional component.

Because Hardaway was a prolific map-maker, the exhibition will have a special section devoted to highlighting his many maps and sketches.

Also included will be a look at Hardaway's distinguished post-war career as a planter, businessman, and leading engineering instructor at both Auburn University and the University of Alabama. The exhibition will examine his role as a patriarch of a still-prominent and influential Columbus family, and trace the heritage of the nationally-known Columbus-based construction company with which the family has long been associated.

In addition, a section of the exhibition will detail the impact of the Civil War on the Chattahoochee Valley homefront. Public support of the war effort, hardships endured by local families, as well as the war's impact on the institution of slavery will be discussed.

The exhibition's storyline will be driven by excerpts taken from the Hardaway letters. Several actual letters and original documents will be displayed, and many will be digitally reproduced at a larger than original size. Accompanying the letters and descriptive text panels will be images of many places about which Hardaway wrote, including the battlefields on which the Army of Northern Virginia fought and places back home in the Chattahoochee Valley he referred to in his writing. At the conclusion of this show, portions of the incredible Hardaway collection will be accessioned into the Museum's permanent collection, while the bulk of the papers will be placed with the Columbus State University Archives so that they can be utilized by researchers.

The Museum will host a number of educational programs and events associated with this exhibition, including:



- Appraisal Day
- Civil War Storytelling
- Family Art Affair
- Dine and Discover
- 

In addition, the Museum will host a series of four lectures inspired by the exhibition. Each Thursday during February of 2007, a speaker will discuss topics addressed in the exhibition, such as the Civil War and Reconstruction and their impact on the local area, as well as provide more detailed information on the artifacts on view and the role of museums and archives in preserving and interpreting the past. The tentative list of speakers includes: Dr. David Williams, Professor of History at Valdosta State University and author of *Rich Man's War: Class, Caste, and Confederate Defeat in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley*, Gordon Jones, Vice President of Exhibitions and Collections for the Atlanta History Center, Reagan Grimsley, Archivist and Assistant Professor of Library Science at Columbus State University, and Tracy Power, a Historian with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and author of *Lee's Miserables: Life in the Army of Northern Virginia from the Wilderness to Appomattox*.

#### *Made In Columbus*

May 27, 2007-January 20, 2008

*Made In Columbus* is an exhibition series that celebrates the city's manufacturing and business heritage. Columbus' industries, which have produced items ranging from cola to cannons, have played a vital role in the city's economy and helped form its identity as a deep-south industrial town. Numerous other business establishments, ranging from long-lived retail stores to prominent financial services companies, have equally contributed to the city's character and helped shape its development. In this, the second installment of the series, the history of another set of the city's most long-lived and influential businesses will be explored, including Eagle and Phenix Mills, Pekor Ironworks, Schwobilt Clothing, and Garrett's Home of Photography.

Future exhibitions in 2007 include three simultaneous shows focusing on World War II (*Memories of World War II: Photographs from the Associated Press Archives*, *The Columbus World War II Homefront*, and *The World War II Watercolors of Norman Rothschild*)

For more information on any of the museum's art or history programs, or on the benefits of membership with the Museum, call 706-748-2562.



The Columbus Museum  
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Columbus, GA 31906  
706-748-2562  
[www.columbusmuseum.com](http://www.columbusmuseum.com)  
[information@columbusmuseum.com](mailto:information@columbusmuseum.com)  
Open Tues.- Sat. 10-5  
Thur. 10-9  
Sun. 1-5



Fig. 1. Robert A. Hardaway in Uniform

Courtesy of Jane Loflin





Fig. 2. Schwobilt  
Courtesy of Dennis Jones



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**Muscogee Genealogical Society**  
**P.O. Box 761**  
**Columbus, Georgia 31902**

## **ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2006**

### **Board of Directors**

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Public Library Liaison	John Lyles
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	Lucille Harris
	Dan Olds
	Mary Pitts

### **Purpose**

The Muscogee Genealogical Society is dedicated to the preservation of the history of the Columbus/Original Muscogee County area and its people, as well as the education of individuals in the techniques of discovering their own heritage.

### **2006 Constitutional Changes**

The Society's Constitution was amended following proper parliamentary procedures at the February 25 meeting of the Society. The primary constitutional changes, summarized, are as follows:

- The Society will meet only 4 times a year (instead of the current policy of 8 meetings a year)
- The Society will be governed by a Board of Directors, which will include a president, vice-president, treasurer, past president, and 2-4 members at large, as well as 3 ex-officio members (journal liaison, public library liaison and webmaster)
- The business affairs of the Society (i.e., taking minutes of meetings, mailing of notices, program scheduling, billing for dues, payment of bills, etc.) will be managed by an Executive Director, who will be hired by and serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors
- Responsibility for the publication of the Society's journal will be transferred to the Columbus State University Archives; the Society will continue to provide



financial and editorial support for the journal at a level to be determined by the Board of Directors

### **Four 2006 Programs**

- January 28: "The Future of the Muscogee Genealogical Society: Annual Business Meeting" (held at CSU Library)
- February 25: "Understanding Georgia Land Records," presented by Paul K. Graham of Atlanta (held at CSU Library)
- August 5: "Georgia Genealogy: A Focus of Land Records," all-day seminar presented by Paul K. Graham (held at CSU International House)
- December 9: "Compiling Genealogical Data: Local Researchers Discuss their Projects," presented by Mary Jane Galer, Bob Galer and Dan Olds (held at North Columbus Branch Library)

### **Special Events**

On July 25 a group of members visited the Washington Memorial Library's Genealogical and Historical Room in Macon, Georgia, for a day of research.

### **Publications**

During 2006, one issue (Volume 17, No. 1) of *Muscogiana* was published; the second issue of volume 17 should be out in early 2007. The journal is published by the Columbus State University Archives in association with the Muscogee Genealogical Society. The editor is CSU Archivist Reagan Grimsley. Editorial Board members are Lea Dowd, Dan Olds, Hugh Rodgers and Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.

### **Website**

The Society continued to maintain its website, created in 2000. The URL for this website is <http://www.muscogeeenealogy.com> Lea Dowd is the creator of the site and serves as webmaster. The MGS website contains actual data from Muscogee and surrounding counties as well as many useful links.

### **Memberships**

At the end of 2006, there were 100 paid memberships and a total of 107 members. Of the memberships, 73 were individual memberships, 13 were family memberships, 6 were for institutions and 8 were life memberships.



## MUSCOGEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 761  
Columbus, Georgia 31902  
Webpage: [www.muscogeegenealogy.com](http://www.muscogeegenealogy.com)

### Dues

Individual	\$15.00
Family	\$20.00
Library	\$20.00
Life	\$300.00

Annual membership dues include subscription to the biannual publication *Muscogiana: Journal of the Muscogee Genealogical Society*, ISSN 1042-3419. Those with family memberships will receive only one journal per family. Annual membership runs from January through December. Half year membership is available; however, only one journal will be received.

### Publications

*Muscogiana* - \$7.00 for each issue.

Vol. 1, No. 3	Vol. 5, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 9, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 13, No. 2
Vol. 1, No. 4	Vol. 6, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 10, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 14, No. 1
Vol. 2, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 6, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 10, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 14, No. 2
Vol. 3, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 7, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 11, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 15, No. 1
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Vol. 4, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 8, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 12, No. 1	Vol. 16, No. 1
Vol. 4, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 8, Nos. 3&4	Vol. 12, No. 2	Vol. 16, No. 2
Vol. 5, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 9, Nos. 1&2	Vol. 13, No. 1	Vol. 17, No. 1

Tote bag: Made of canvas, measuring 15" by 16", with a genealogical quip and the name of the Society. Price: \$ 7.50.

### Purpose

The Muscogee Genealogical Society is dedicated to the preservation of the history of the Columbus/Original Muscogee County area and its people, as well as the education of individuals in the techniques of discovering their own heritage.



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